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Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Japan

DA Head Eto Scheduled To Talk With Perry

OWI508104195 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 15 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Defense Agency [DA] Director General Seishiro Eto has decided to visit Hawaii from 1 to 3 September to attend a U.S. Government-sponsored ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II to be held in Hawaii on 2 September. During his visit, Eto is scheduled to hold separate talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry, South Korean National Defense Minister Yi Yang-ho, and other counterparts.

Eto is expected to meet with Perry on 1 September. They will mainly discuss ways to strengthen Japan-U.S. security arrangements, including Japan's share of expenditures for U.S. Forces stationed in Japan [USFJ] and details of the acquisition and cross-servicing agreement (ACSA) — preparations are now underway to conclude the agreement to facilitate fuel and transportation duty swaps between the Self-Defense Forces and U.S. Forces. As the Special Agreement on sharing expenditures for USFJ expires at the end of March 1996, the amount of Japan's host-nation cost for USFJ has become a focal point in arguments on the renewal of the Special Agreement.

The two defense chiefs are also expected to discuss the details on the division of production work of the jointly developed next-generation fighter aircraft (FSX) — the DA plans to start mass production of the FSX in fiscal 1996.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments are scheduled to hold a (two-plus-two) security consultation of four ministers in charge of security affairs — Eto and Perry plus Foreign Minister Kono and U.S. Secretary of State Christopher — in late September on the occasion of the opening ceremony of a UN General Assembly session. The consultation is designed to discuss steps to strengthen Japan-U.S. security arrangements. However, the DA thinks that "it may become difficult to hold the two-plus-two consultation depending on developments in the Japanese political situation, including the Liberal Democratic Party presidential election set for September," (as stated by a senior DA official). For this reason, by taking advantage of the early September meeting between the Japanese and U.S. defense chiefs in Hawaii, consultations will be held ahead of schedule on those pending security issues, on which an accord may possibly be reached.

USFJ Allowed To Hire 400 More Employees

OWI408133095 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN
in Japanese 10 Aug 95 Evening Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On 10 August, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA] decided to allow U.S. Forces Japan [USFJ] to additionally hire about 400 Japanese employees when the new Special Japan-U.S. Agreement takes effect next fiscal year. In the so-called "sympathy budget," Japan covers the entire maintenance costs of USFJ personnel; however, the government takes a negative attitude toward any increase of the "sympathy budget" in connection with its policy to reduce defense expenditures. Therefore, whether or not the United States agrees to any reduction in facilities construction expenditures will likely be the focal point in future negotiations.

The personnel increase policy is aimed at the reduction of working hours for existing base workers. Japan adopted a 40-hour work week system in the Labor Standards Law revision in 1994, but some of the 22,500 Japanese workers on base still work more than the legally set maximum working hours. USFJ has refused working-hour reductions for those overtime workers due to manpower shortages.

Under such circumstances, DFAA intends to seek working-hour reductions for those overtime workers by allowing USFJ to hire about 400 additional Japanese employees. DFAA plans to let USFJ hire the new employees on a step-by-step basis over a five-year period starting the next fiscal year.

In documents exchanged between Japan and the United States following the conclusion of the 1991 Special Agreement, the ceiling for the number of Japanese employees was set at 22,637, or the total number hired as of November 1989; this will become the first time the Japanese Government offers a personnel increase since the conclusion of the Special Agreement.

While USFJ requested a personnel increase of 3,003 people in the spring of 1994, that request was scrapped even before formal negotiations began at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee.

The personnel increase is expected to expand Japan's financial burden by a little more than 2 billion yen; this is likely to push up the "sympathy budget." The "sympathy budget" consists of two budgetary quotas: expenditures defined in the Special Agreement (the base pay for Japanese employees and all utility fees at USFJ bases) and those for constructing USFJ facilities. Overall, Japan's share of USFJ costs reached 271.4 billion yen in fiscal 1995.

The share will certainly become even bigger under the new agreement as removal of Night Landing Practices (NLP) on Atsugi Base (Kanagawa Prefecture) to Iō Island will be newly incorporated in the Special Agreement budget starting next fiscal year. Noting difficulties in additional expenditures for the "sympathy budget," the Defense Agency is considering reduction of expenditures for USFJ facilities.

USFJ is very likely to oppose the zero-sum offer. In that case, the government may accept the personnel cost increase, without cutting other expenditures, as a natural rise in the "sympathy budget."

The Special Agreement will expire in March 1996, and DFAA is seeking a bilateral accord to renew the agreement as early as this fall. In consideration for difficulties in bilateral negotiations, DFAA will prepare the 1996 budget request this month based on the existing agreement, and will place additional expenditures in a supplementary budget.

Fuji: Kodak Controls Majority of Global Market

*OW1508110695 Tokyo KYODO in English
0926 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — Eastman Kodak Co. of the United States and Fuji Photo Film Co. of Japan account for a combined 73 percent of the global color film market, Fuji said Tuesday [15 August].

A market survey by Fuji showed Kodak controls 41 percent and Fuji 32 percent of the global market, with Agfa-Gevaert AG of Germany and Konica Corp. of Japan sharing the remaining 27 percent.

Fuji compiled the survey on the basis of data published by U.S. trade journals and private research agencies.

The survey was released at a time when Kodak and Fuji are engaged in accusations and counteraccusations over the marketing of photographic products.

Kodak has accused Fuji of engaging in anticompetitive trade practices in the Japanese market, and Fuji has countercharged that the real problem lies in Kodak's marketing in Japan.

The survey also showed Fuji accounts for 70 percent of the Japanese market while Kodak accounts for the same share of the U.S. market.

Fuji also controls 48 percent of the Asia-Oceania market, excluding Japan, compared with 28 percent for Kodak, according to the survey.

In Europe, 40 percent of the market is controlled by Kodak and 23 percent by Fuji, with the rest taken mostly by Agfa, the survey showed.

MOFA Official Views U.S. 'Nuclear Umbrella'

*OW1308095395 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 11 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] Japan's neighbors, including those in Asia, are concerned over the possibility that Japan may arm itself with nuclear weapons in the future. Regarding this issue, a top Foreign Ministry [MOFA] official said on 10 August: "Japan is now under the U.S. 'nuclear umbrella,' and this fact may provide a sense of relief to Asian countries concerned with Japan's nuclear armament." The official thus indicated his view that to eliminate such uneasiness among these Asian nations, it will be necessary for Japan not only to adhere to "the three nonnuclear principles" but also to continue to remain under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella."

The same official later stated: "Even following the conclusion of the Cold War, there has been no change in the significance of the U.S. nuclear umbrella to Japan." The Japanese Government has so far insisted on its position that because it has adhered to "the three nonnuclear principles," it would be wrong to be concerned over the possibility of Japan's nuclear armament. On the other hand, there exists a so-called argument of "putting a cap on the bottle" in the United States, which maintains that the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan has helped to prevent Japan from becoming a military power. In contradiction, however, Japan has maintained that "there is no fear of its becoming a military power despite the presence of U.S. Forces."

By stressing the significance of the "U.S. nuclear umbrella," the top Foreign Ministry official seems to be stating his view that the United States has played the "bottle cap" role in connection with the nuclear armament issue.

Takemura Plans To Attend Antinuclear Test Rally

*OW1308140295 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 11 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura decided on 10 August to participate in a rally scheduled for 2 September on the South Pacific island of Tahiti in protest at the planned French nuclear tests. He conveyed his decision to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at the prime minister's official residence. Takemura plans to participate in the rally as chairman of Sakigake [Harbinger] and as part of a nonpartisan group of dietmen. However, the fact that an important cabinet minister will be participating in a protest rally and may be seen as its leader will not only create a stir in the intensifying global protest against French nuclear tests, but is also certain to affect Franco-Japanese relations.

Franco-Japanese Relations Certainly To Be Affected

The protest rally has been planned by Australian parliamentarians, among other groups. In addition to Takemura, 16 dietmen, including Yoshimasa Hayashi (member of the Liberal Democratic Party), Yukio Hatoyama (member of Sakigake), Katsuhiko Yokomitsu (member of the Social Democratic Party of Japan), and Ryo Kasai (member of the Japan Communist Party [JCP]) have announced their intention to participate in the rally. Australian parliamentarians have also made plans to stage further demonstrations after the rally in which a ship with protesters on board will sail to waters in the vicinity of Mururoa Atoll. Takemura does not intend to board the ship because of his busy schedule. However, among the Japanese dietmen planning to participate in the rally, eight from Sakigake, JCP, and other parties plan to travel on board.

Commenting on his participation in the rally, Takemura said his actions: "Do not run contrary to the government's policy and other principles."

During the recent upper house election campaign Takemura urged a boycott of French products and protested against the planned nuclear tests. On 7 August, Takemura proposed forming a "league of dietmen firmly opposed to nuclear tests in Mururoa Atoll" and called on volunteers to participate in the protest rally and board the ship to stage demonstrations.

Commenting on the recent decision by the Chinese and French to resume tests, both houses of the Diet adopted resolutions of protest on 4 August, referring to the two countries by name.

Okinawa Governor Protests French, PRC Tests

*OWI408061595 Tokyo KYODO in English
0501 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Naha, Japan, Aug. 14 KYODO — Okinawa Gov. Masahide Ota has protested China's refusal to stop nuclear tests and France's decision to resume nuclear testing in September, prefectural officials said Monday [14 August].

"We, the people of a nation that sustained nuclear attacks, oppose the use, stockpiling, production and testing of nuclear weapons by any country, since such weapons lead to the extermination of humankind," OTA said in his letters to both countries' embassies in Tokyo.

Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture, was the only site in Japan during World War II where ground battles involved civilians. An estimated 250,000 Japanese and 12,500 Americans were killed in the battles.

"Drawing a lesson from the tragic Okinawa battles, the prefecture has adopted an antinuclear peace declaration and has made appeals in Japan and abroad that our citizens' desire for eternal peace be realized."

Concern Continues Over PRC Nuclear Tests

*OWI408121695 Tokyo KYODO in English
1100 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — The government has been increasingly concerned by the likelihood that China will conduct its second nuclear test of 1995 as early as September, government sources said Monday [14 August].

Following China's first nuclear test in May, Japan announced that it will reduce its grant-in-aid to Beijing to relay Tokyo's displeasure.

Japan will continue demanding that Beijing halt nuclear testing, through diplomatic channels, as Tokyo fears tough sanctions could damage bilateral relations.

The sources said, if China ignores Japan's requests to stop nuclear testing, the pressure to employ tough measures such as suspending yen loans to Beijing will mount on the Japanese Government.

Some members of the Liberal Democratic Party, a key coalition partner of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's Social Democratic Party, criticized China's nuclear test in May, calling for the government to employ tough sanctions on Beijing.

A Foreign Ministry official said, "if China conducts one more nuclear test, it would be hard (to quell them.)"

China has already announced it will continue conducting nuclear testing until the nation signs a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996.

China staged its last nuclear test in May, following one in October 1994.

The movement against nuclear testing has been growing worldwide — especially since June when France announced it will resume nuclear testing in September in the South Pacific.

In April, the British journal "Jane's Defense Weekly" reported that China is planning five nuclear tests before the proposed conclusion of the CTBT.

NEC Announces PRC Joint Phone System Venture

*OWI408124295 Tokyo KYODO in English
0821 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Japanese electronics giant NEC Corp. announced

Monday [14 August] it will launch a joint venture in China to manufacture and market digital private telephone switching systems.

The Tokyo-based company said the project, Benxi NEC Communications Co., capitalized at 4.2 million dollars, will be 60 percent owned by Benxi Communication and Electrical Appliance Industry Corp. and 40 percent by NEC.

Incorporated in the northeastern province of Liaoning, the new firm will start operating Sept. 1 with a sales target of 500 million yen for the first year, the company said.

An initial work force of 150 will be increased to 290 by fiscal 1999 to March 2000, it said.

The company said demand for digital switching systems for office buildings and hotels in China has increased rapidly, and the market is expected to grow to more than 4 million lines per year from the present 2 million lines.

Murayama Issues Statement on WWII Anniversary

OW1508034395 Tokyo KYODO in English
0317 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of a statement issued by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II on Tuesday [15 August].

The world has seen 50 years elapse since the war came to an end. Now, when I remember the many people both at home and abroad who fell victim to war, my heart is overwhelmed by a flood of emotions.

The peace and prosperity of today were built as Japan overcame great difficulty to arise from a devastated land after defeat in the war. That achievement is something of which we are proud, and let me herein express my heartfelt admiration for the wisdom and untiring effort of each and every one of our citizens. Let me also express once again my profound gratitude for the indispensable support and assistance extended to Japan by the countries of the world, beginning with the United States of America. I am also delighted that we have been able to build the friendly relations which we enjoy today with the neighboring countries of the Asia-Pacific region, the United States, and the countries of Europe.

Now that Japan has come to enjoy peace and abundance, we tend to overlook the pricelessness and blessings of peace. Our task is to convey to younger generations the horrors of war, so that we never repeat the errors in our history. I believe that, as we join hands, espe-

cially with the peoples of neighboring countries, to ensure true peace in the Asia-Pacific region — indeed, in the entire world — it is necessary, more than anything else, that we foster relations with all countries based on deep understanding and trust. Guided by this conviction, the government has launched the peace, friendship, and exchange initiative, which consists of two promotions: support for historical research into relations in the modern era between Japan and the neighboring countries of Asia and elsewhere, and rapid expansion of exchanges with those countries. Furthermore, I will continue in all sincerity to do my utmost in efforts being made on the issues arising from the war, in order to further strengthen relations of trust between Japan and those countries.

Now, upon this historic occasion of the 50th anniversary of the war's end, we should bear in mind that we must look into the past to learn from the lessons of history, and ensure that we do not stray from the path to the peace and prosperity of human society in the future.

During a certain period in the not too distant past, Japan, following a mistaken national policy, advanced along the road to war, only to ensnare the Japanese people in a fateful crisis, and through its colonial rule and aggression, caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nations. In the hope that no such mistake be made in the future, I regard, in a spirit of humility, these irrefutable facts of history, and express here once again my feelings of deep remorse and state my heartfelt apology. Allow me also to express my feelings of profound mourning for all victims, both at home and abroad, of that history.

Building from our deep remorse on this occasion of the 50th anniversary of the end the war, Japan must eliminate self-righteous nationalism, promote international coordination as a responsible member of the international community and thereby, advance the principles of peace and democracy. At the same time, as the only country to have experienced the devastation of atomic bombing, Japan, with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, must actively strive to further global disarmament in areas such as the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation regime. It is my conviction that in this way alone can Japan atone for its past and lay to rest the spirits of those who perished.

It is said that one can rely on good faith. And so, at this time of remembrance, I declare to the people of Japan and abroad my intention to make good faith the foundation of our government policy, and this is my vow.

ROK Shows 'Cautious' Response

OW1508080295 Tokyo KYODO in English
0726 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 KYODO — South Korea showed a cautious response Tuesday [15 August] to a statement by Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama expressing remorse and an apology for Japan's colonial rule and atrocities during World War II.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement that although Murayama expressed such feelings, a watch on the future is needed.

"The Japanese Government is also urged to make every effort to bring to light the historical truth and thus truly settle its past wrongdoings," the spokesman said.

He added future-oriented relations between Seoul and Tokyo will be established only after Japan correctly recognizes historical facts.

In a statement issued Tuesday on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, Murayama said, "Japan, following a mistaken national policy...[ellipses as received] and through its colonial rule and aggression, caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nations."

"In the hope that no such mistake be made in the future, I regard, in a spirit of humanity, these irrefutable facts of history, and express here once again my feelings of deep remorse and state my heartfelt apology," Murayama said.

Murayama Apologizes to Asia-Pacific War Victims

OW1508135495 Tokyo KYODO in English
1253 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama apologized Tuesday [15 August] to Asia-Pacific sufferers of Japan's wartime behavior, including women forced to provide sex for Japanese soldiers.

Murayama made the apology at a citizens peace forum held in Tokyo. It is very unusual for a prime minister to attend such a meeting.

More than 40 Asia-Pacific victims of Japan's aggression joined the gathering, which was also attended by House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, head of the small ruling coalition component New Party Sakigake [Harbinger].

In his speech, Murayama said, "our country imposed great damage and suffering on Asian people, causing

unbearable humiliation and pain, especially to the comfort women. I apologize to you from the bottom of my heart as nothing can fully atone for this."

Following the speech, Li Kwi-bun, a 68-year-old former sex slave from South Korea, asked the Japanese Government to reveal the facts about the comfort women and apologize.

She criticized Japan's recently launched private fund to pay condolence money to the comfort women.

With Japan marking the 50th anniversary of its surrender in World War II, citizens, labor unions and journalists held various events throughout Japan Tuesday.

A group to commemorate Japanese students who died in the war after being drafted also held a meeting in Tokyo, in which nonfiction writer Nobunao Tanaka said that the Japanese people should vow not to wage war again.

Another Tokyo rally attracted 1,200 citizens and workers. Lawyer Tatsuo Suzuki, one of the organizers, said he hopes the anniversary would be a new start in citizens' actions to demand that the government compensate Asian people and properly apologize.

Murayama, Emperor Renounce War at Ceremony

OW1508043195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0411 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, reiterating deep remorse for Japan's wartime acts, especially those in Asian nations, voiced strong determination Tuesday [15 August] to renounce war.

"The last war caused tremendous pain and sorrow to people in many countries, particularly to those in Asian nations. I sincerely regard this fact and would like to offer heartfelt condolences to them with deep remorse," Murayama said.

Murayama made the comments in an opening speech at an annual mourning ceremony for the war dead at Tokyo's Nippon Budokan. Japan surrendered to the allied powers Aug. 15, 1945.

Earlier in the day, the premier issued a statement expressing "deep remorse" and his "heartfelt apology" for Japan's colonial rule and aggression in many countries, particularly in Asia.

Murayama made similar remarks in his speech at last year's mourning ceremony for the war dead, making him the first Japanese prime minister to refer to victims of Japan's actions in Asia and the rest of the world during World War II.

Noting that more than three million Japanese died in the war, Murayama said he cannot but feel intensely sad when thinking of the war dead and offered his heartfelt condolences.

"It is our serious duty to create a world order of peace that meets a new era under a resolve to renounce war. I believe that it will be our compensation for the past and mourning for the war dead to do this," Murayama said at the ceremony.

Those attending observed a minute's silence at noon to mourn for the war dead.

The ceremony drew a record number of about 8,000 participants, including Emperor Akihito, Empress Michiko, House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi, House of Councillors President Juro Saito, Supreme Court Chief Justice Ryoichi Kusaba and some 7,000 relatives of the war dead. Some 1,000 government officials also attended.

As 50 years have passed since the end of the war, more than 500 relatives attending the ceremony are aged 80 or over and a centenarian relative took part in the ceremony for the first time.

Also, children of the war dead outnumbered widows of the war dead for the first time.

Emperor Akihito, in a brief message, mourned for the war dead and prayed for world peace and Japan's further development.

"Looking back at history here, I pray from the heart that the ravages of war will never be repeated, and together with all of the people in Japan, I offer heartfelt condolences to those who died on battlefields and fell victim to the war, and pray for world peace and our country's further development," the emperor said.

Lower House Speaker Doi pointed out that Japan has yet to resolve with Asian nations issues left by the war.

"We have yet to atone for the history of colonial rule, aggression, violation of the human rights, discrimination and insult in Asia, therefore we have yet to achieve a real reconciliation with Asian people," Doi said.

"We want to be a people who are honest in passing on the story of the misery and inhumanity of the war from one generation to another forever," Doi said.

Similar ceremonies to mourn the war dead were also held nationwide.

'Nearly Half' of Cabinet Visits War Shrine

*OW1508132095 Tokyo KYODO in English
1043 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — Ten Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) ministers, comprising nearly half of the 21-member cabinet, visited Yasukuni Shrine in central Tokyo on Monday [14 August] and Tuesday [15 August] to mourn the Japanese military war dead honored there.

Nine of the 10 ministers went to the shrine, where Japanese Class A war criminals executed by allied authorities are also enshrined, on Tuesday, the 50th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II.

Last year, seven ministers from the LDP, the largest component in the tripartite coalition, and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], a small coalition partner, visited the shrine.

The nine ministers visiting on Tuesday were Ryutaro Hashimoto (international trade and industry), Yoshiro Mori (construction), Hosei Norota (agriculture), Takashi Fukaya (home affairs), Takeo Hiranuma (transport), Takami Eto (management and coordination), Masaaki Takagi (Hokkaido-Okinawa development), Seishiro Eto (defense) and Tadamori Oshima (environment).

Science and Technology Agency Chief Yasuoki Urano went to Yasukuni Shrine on Monday.

Education Minister Nobuyoshi Shimamura had also planned to visit the shrine but canceled the plan after coming under fire from China and the Korean peninsula over his recent remarks questioning the need for Japan to "keep apologizing" for its wartime aggression in Asia.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and five other ministers from the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan, SDPJ] did not go to the shrine because they think such visits by public figures violate the Constitution.

Foreign Minister and LDP President Yohei Kono and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, the only Sakigake minister, also refrained from going, saying they would not visit the shrine out of respect for Murayama's wishes.

Defense Chief Eto told reporters he paid the visit in his capacity as a state minister, while Management and Coordination Agency head Eto said all parliamentarians are public figures. The two Etos wrote their titles as "state minister" in the shrine's visitor list.

Hashimoto said he went to the shrine in his capacity as the head of the Japan War-Bereaved Association (Nippon Izokukai), a nationwide organization of bereaved

families of the military war dead. Oshima said he visited in the private capacity.

Hashimoto, Hiranuma and Takagi paid for a branch of a tree as an offering to the shrine from their personal expenses, they said.

The cabinet has said ministers do not violate the Constitution banning the state and its organizations from conducting religious activities unless they worship at the shrine in a Shinto style.

Hiranuma, however, said he worshipped in a Shinto style.

Cabinet ministers' visits to the shrine are controversial since Japan's postwar Constitution, drawn up by allied occupation forces seeking to eliminate the connection between the wartime Shinto state and politics, stipulates separation of religion and the state.

Murayama has said he will leave it up to individual cabinet ministers to decide whether or not to visit the shrine.

Political Parties Regret World War II Actions

OW1408102895 Tokyo KYODO in English
0910 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Japan's major political parties on Monday [14 August] voiced remorse for the nation's actions during World War II, and vowed to contribute to world peace.

The parties issued a statement separately to commemorate Tuesday's 50th anniversary of the war's end. Japan surrendered to the Allied Powers Aug. 15, 1945.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will meet the press Tuesday to issue a statement expressing regret for Japan's wartime wrongs, especially in Asia, and renewing resolve to pursue world peace.

The premier's Social Democratic Party (SDP), in its statement issued under the name of SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo, called on the nation to remember that Japan's military aggression caused great suffering to its Asian neighbors.

"I am convinced that we can coexist and cooperate with the people in other Asian countries in the future by squarely facing up to historical facts, instead of averting our eyes from our past misdeeds, being aware of our responsibility as an aggressor and offering an apology," Kubo said in the statement.

In its statement, the main opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) mourned for the dead in the war and their bereaved families. While expressing deep

repentance for Japan's aggression and colonialism, the party also promised to contribute to world peace.

Shinshinto also urged Japan, as the world's only atom-bombed nation, to spearhead a drive to halt nuclear testing globally and work to create a nuclear-free world without war.

In the statement issued under the name of its secretariat chief, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) mourned for the victims of Japan's "war of aggression" caused by its militarists.

It is the politicians' top priority to express their resolve not to repeat a war in the future and to pass down such determination to future generations, Kazuo Shii said.

The Liberal Democratic Party, the dominant force in Murayama's tripartite ruling coalition, is scheduled to issue a statement Tuesday expressing regret over Japan's wartime actions, party officials said.

LDP Expresses Remorse Over War

OW1408233895 Tokyo KYODO in English
2311 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the dominant partner in the three-party governing coalition, Tuesday [15 August] voiced remorse for Japan's wrongdoings during World War II and vowed to create a peaceful international society.

In a statement issued on the 50th anniversary day of the war's end, the LDP mourned for Japanese and others who were killed in the war, as well as their bereaved relatives.

"We must feel remorse for the past war, modestly learn a lesson from history and not repeat such a tragedy ever again," the party said.

The party also expressed a determination to help abolish nuclear weapons and build a peaceful international society in cooperation with people the world over.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will issue a statement commemorating the 50th anniversary of the war's end later Tuesday.

Japan surrendered to the allied powers on August 15, 1945.

Envoy Apologizes to Australia for War Actions

OW1508023195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0204 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sydney, Aug. 15 KYODO — Japan's ambassador to Australia expressed Tuesday [15

August] in a national daily his "most sincere feeling of apology" to people who have suffered from Japanese actions during World War II.

In a message to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, Kazutoshi Hasegawa said in THE CANBERRA TIMES the war not only claimed numerous victims in Japan but also left the peoples of neighboring Asia and elsewhere with scars that are painful even today.

"I should like to express my most sincere feeling of apology to those who suffer from Japan's past actions," Hasegawa said.

"Based on profound remorse for these actions of aggression, colonial rule and the like actions that caused such unbearable suffering and sorrow for so many people, we Japanese are now firmly resolved not to tread the past path again, but to make every effort for world peace in line with the no-war commitment."

"It is imperative for us Japanese to look squarely to our history with the peoples of neighboring Asia and elsewhere."

"Only with a solid basis of mutual understanding and confidence, that can be built through overcoming the pain on both sides, can we and the peoples of neighboring countries together clear up the future of the Asia Pacific."

The comments follow Prime Minister Paul Keating's latest demands, during Australian commemorations Monday, for an apology from Japan for its World War II atrocities.

Speaking on Australian Broadcasting Corp. radio, Keating said Japan should both apologize for World War II and promise to tell the truth about its aggression in its history books.

"I don't think the apology means anything without the truthfulness being shown," Keating said.

"I don't think the apology necessarily matters without the nation of Japan knowing what happened and knowing that a bad thing was done and that this history shouldn't repeat itself."

"I think the easiest thing to give is the apology," he said.

Keating said the 50th anniversary of the end of the war and the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had created feelings among many Japanese that they were the victims rather than the perpetrators.

Editorials in Australian newspapers Tuesday furthered the call for an apology from Japan.

Tokyo should move to set the record straight by making an unequivocal apology for Japan's aggressive

and brutal behavior in the war, the national THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper said.

"Open societies must be honest about confronting their past in order to fully understand the world in which they live," its editorial said.

"Japan should desist from trying to make itself the exception with its self-denials about the causes and effects of World War II. For too long, Japanese thinking has been led by historical distortions detrimental to the national interest."

THE AUSTRALIAN said that Kenzaburo Oe, winner of the 1994 Nobel prize for literature, has observed that Japan manages to distort its own self-image and invite international distrust each time it makes a watered-down resolution of remorse.

"Oe is right. Japan has caused harm to itself, anguish to its wartime victims and annoyance to the region by living a lie," the paper said.

Ceremonies and parades will be held in every capital city in Australia on Tuesday to commemorate the anniversary of the end of the war.

Nosaka on Intent of Murayama Reference to POW's

OW1508135595 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN NEWS CONFERENCE REPORT in Japanese 0959 GMT 14 Aug 95

[News conference by Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Koken Nosaka with unidentified reporters at the Prime Minister's Official Residence in Tokyo on 14 August at 0720-0732 GMT]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Nosaka] As the morning editions of newspapers were not issued today due to a newspaper holiday, various reports concerning Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's letter to British Prime Minister John Major appeared in the evening edition. I would like to take this opportunity to make my view clear. I think the prime minister will express his own view. I plan to inform him about those reports.

Prime Minister Murayama sent a letter of congratulations to Prime Minister Major on his reelection as leader of the Conservative Party. As he had heard about Japan's mistreatment of some 60,000 British prisoners of war [POW's], and was always concerned about this, the prime minister expressed in his letter profound remorse and apology for our nations' past actions, which left deep scars on many people, including POW's.

There were several reports citing that the prime minister retracted his apology. However, I would like to stress

that he clearly extended his feeling of remorse and apology over this issue in his letter. Therefore, I greatly regret those reports. I would like to seek your understanding of the fact that he used the word apology in his letter.

In other words, I would be very grateful if you understand that his letter incorporates both a message of congratulations and an apology. That is all. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Is the expression of apology in Prime Minister Murayama's letter to UK Prime Minister John Major addressed only to British prisoners of war, or does it also apply to POW's of other nationalities?

[Nosaka] The question is which countries' POW's are being referred to, and various interpretations are possible here. It is my understanding that since the letter was addressed to the UK prime minister, the apology must refer to British POW's. I do not know how Prime Minister Murayama feels about this matter, but the passage in question in the letter to Prime Minister Major could be considered a general reference to all POW's. Since Prime Minister Murayama wishes to express deep regret and apologize for causing great suffering to many people, including POW's, it can be taken that this apology is addressed to British POW's as well as POW's in general. Nevertheless, it was our intention to congratulate the leader of the British Conservative Party for his reelection. Therefore, the apology refers mainly to British POW's. The letter suggests that Japan and the UK join hands and promote further exchanges to deal with various problems between the two nations in a well-planned manner. Prime Minister Murayama also said in his letter that thorough consideration should be given to problems with other countries — with second and third world countries, among others. Therefore, even though Prime Minister Murayama's message is mainly about the UK, I believe it would not be wrong to say that he is speaking from a universal standpoint.

Nosaka Expresses Regret to Former WWII Victims

*OWI408144595 Tokyo KYODO in English
1412 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Koken Nosaka on Monday [14 August] met with seven Asian women forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers during World War II and expressed regret to them for Japan "causing various troubles."

The top government spokesman, while making the statement, bowed his head to each of the seven women from South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia at a reception at a Tokyo hotel.

Nosaka is a House of Representatives member from Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's Social Democratic Party.

The reception was held on the eve of an international civic forum which some 100 civic movement activists and the women will attend to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Nosaka, after hearing words from the seven women, said, "I am choked up. How can I apologize for your having been hurt. I will make efforts to compensate for your long-time agony and pain."

Historians estimate that between 80,000 and 200,000 women, chiefly from the Korean peninsula, were forced into sexual slavery at front-line brothels for the Japanese military before and during the war.

Asian Countries Commemorate End of World War II

*OWI408095195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0903 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Asian countries will commemorate the 50th anniversary Tuesday [14 August] of Japan's defeat in World War II with a variety of events, including the release of a movie in Beijing cinemas and a postwar exhibition in Singapore.

In China, a movie opening Tuesday at theaters in Beijing, portrays the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, named after the site where the (1937-1945) Sino-Japanese war began.

Also in Beijing, where a program of 50th anniversary commemorative events began in late July, a mass choir of 10,000 former members of the People's Liberation Army and workers will sing wartime anti-Japanese songs.

In Tianjin, a 10-meter-long marble monument dedicated to the war dead will be unveiled. The monument displays the names of 6,800 Chinese who died after they were taken as forced laborers to Japan.

The Chinese Government will officially commemorate the end of the war as "Victory Over Japan Day" with a number of events Sept. 3, the day after the formal signing of a peace agreement between Japan and the Allies [as received] countries, including China, aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on Sept. 2, 1945.

In Hong Kong on Sunday, a group of 300 people attended commemorative ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the colony.

Hong Kong was captured by the Japanese on Dec. 25, 1941, after a brief, but stubborn resistance. The colony endured three and a half years of Japanese occupation.

A Hong Kong association that is pressing for compensation from Japan for people who suffered during the occupation, and a workers' organization, have scheduled a demonstration outside the Japanese Consulate for Tuesday.

The National Museum in Singapore will hold a special exhibition from Aug. 15 until the end of the year to commemorate the end of the war.

Unlike commemorative events held three years ago on the 50th anniversary of the fall of Singapore, which focused on acts of cruelty by Japanese occupation forces, this year's exhibit takes a comprehensive overview of the subsequent 50 years. It portrays the independence and prosperity which has come to Asian countries since the war, and the formation of the United Nations and the Cold War.

The centerpiece of the exhibit is a section in which visitors can experience the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Visitors experience the Hiroshima bombing from inside a mock-up of a Japanese living room designed to resemble the style of the time.

They then see a bright flash from the window, hear a loud explosion seconds later, followed by a rush of hot air and a view of a rising mushroom cloud in the distance.

War Documents Shed Light on Army Unit in PRC

*OWI408083795 Tokyo KYODO in English
0751 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Aug. 14 KYODO — A unit of the Japanese Imperial Army in northeastern China tried to protect Japanese residents in the region, then called Manchukuo, from rioters after a cease-fire with invading Soviet troops in August 1945, according to Japanese documents.

The documents, found by Japanese college assistant professor Chiharu Inaba at the Russian Defense Ministry Archives, provides evidence for the first time that the Kwantung Army asked the Soviet Far East Forces to protect Japanese civilians from attacks by Soviet soldiers and rioters after the cease-fire.

The Kwantung Army has long been criticized in Japan for doing nothing to protect Japanese civilians living in Manchuria after Soviet troops launched a strike on Manchuria on Aug. 9, 1945.

The documents include a telegraph [as received] dated Aug. 17, 1945, and sent by Gen. Otozo Yamada, the last commander of the Kwantung Army, that orders all officers to protect Japanese civilians as much as possible in close cooperation with the Manchuria Government, then controlled by Japan.

An estimated 30,000 Japanese were killed by invading Soviet troops and rioters in Manchuria in August 1945 alone.

WWII Document of Tests on POW's Published

*OWI408015795 Tokyo KYODO in English
0114 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — A Tokyo publisher has reproduced a confidential wartime report of Japanese Army surgeons' experiments on eight live former Chinese prisoners of war (POW's) in Mongolia, officials of the publisher said Monday [14 August].

The reproduction is titled "The Results of Medical Research in the Winter Season by the Japanese Imperial Army in Mongolia — 1941."

The publication includes photos of vivisections of the Chinese POW's and the swollen hands of a POW after frostbite experiments.

Some 56 Army surgeons and others carried out the outdoor experiments at Sonid Youqi, Xiling Gol Meng, on Jan. 31-feb. 11, 1941, according to the publication.

The eight POW's were believed to have been anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters.

In one experiment, a 38-year-old POW was shot on the chest. The victim was then given a blood transfusion with a blood type different to his own.

He was shot dead in the head 12 hours after the blood transfusion. The report concluded there was no significant ill effects by the blood transfusion with a different blood type.

Researchers said these experiments were apparently conducted as preparation for a possible war with the then Soviet Union.

They added such detailed reports on experiments on live POW's are quite rare.

Akio Masuzawa, professor of history of Chinese-language education at Waseda University, discovered the secret report.

The reproduction, published by Gendaishokan, costs 30,900 yen.

WWII Veteran Interviewed on Germ-Warfare Study

*OWI208044195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0132 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shizuoka, Japan, Aug. 12 KYODO — A former Japanese Imperial Army officer who belonged to a unit studying germ warfare has testified about the unit's secret tasks, including massive growing of fleas with plague bacillus.

In a rare detailed testimony by a former member of Unit 8604, Mutsuo Inoue, 72, of Chiba Prefecture near Tokyo, said his team was culturing plague bacillus-carrying fleas in the unit's headquarters in Guangzhou in China.

The fleas were cultivated in more than 100 oil cans placed in a brick-built room filled with steam, Inoue said. A mouse and dried blood powder to feed the fleas were put in each of the cans.

In the adjacent room, some 500,000 mice were nurtured, and the mouse in the can was replaced every five to seven days after it was mummified by the blood-sucking bugs.

Inoue, who worked for the unit between February 1943 and July 1945, was assigned to the task of maintaining the temperature of the room at a fixed level.

He also helped an Army doctor with pathological anatomy of Chinese, including vivisection, before being assigned to the flea nurturing project, he said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Inoue said an order for increasing the production of the fleas came just before U.S. bombings intensified in 1944.

He was told by his superiors that the plague fleas would be used against U.S. soldiers when they landed in China.

An Imperial Army document shows that about 10 kilograms of such fleas could be produced every month.

"I kept silent about the plague fleas production because I thought it an unforgivable action even if it was done according to orders," Inoue said.

"But I now believe that people who know the truth must tell it in order to avoid repeating the mistake."

Keiichi Tsuneishi, a science history professor at Kanagawa University, said it is an important testimony because it provided details for the long-suspected, but little-known fact about production of plague fleas by the Imperial Army.

It shows clearly that the production was boosted in 1944 for the apparent purpose of making germ bombs, Tsuneishi said.

Researcher: Unit 731 Behind 1940 Plague Outbreak

*OWI408134195 Tokyo KYODO in English
1139 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, Aug. 14 KYODO — A plague epidemic raging in Manchuria in 1940 was actually caused by the Japanese Imperial Army's Germ Warfare Group, Unit 731, in preparation for a full-blown bacteriological war, a Sino-Japanese research group said Monday [14 August].

The man-made plague epidemic in the Manchurian capital of Xinjing, as Changchun was called at the time, and in northern Nongan County, which according to Chinese records claimed the lives of hundreds of people including some Japanese, was the unit's first large-scale field test.

The epidemic came after plague and cholera bacteria that were cultivated in the unit's laboratories were first used against civilians in coastal Zhejiang province in the same year, according to the researchers.

"It's certain that Unit 731 launched the attack on Nongan county and Xinjing to collect data for the planned escalation of its bacteriological war to more than 10 Chinese cities," said Takao Matsumura, a social history professor at Keio university in Tokyo, who belongs to the joint research group.

He said the group's findings corroborate that Unit 731 under the command of Hajime Ishii plotted its activities "on a large scale and in an organized manner."

Chinese researcher Jie Xueshi said the unit's setting up of a large quarantine station equipped with ultramodern disinfection facilities in Xinjing is important evidence in support of the theory that the unit was developing germ warfare.

"A total of 48 trucks were disinfected at the quarantine station. That's far more than what would be necessary for Nongan and Xinjing," Jie said, indicating that the facility was also used to disinfect germ warfare units after they fulfilled a mission.

DPRK 'Sounded Out' on Renewing Joint Talks

*OWI308142195 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 13 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government and ruling coalition parties will ask the DPRK (North Korea) to resume diplomatic normalization talks before the end of September. North Korean officials have been

sounded out regarding their proposal via a senior Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] official. Tokyo's strategy is to finalize plans for additional emergency rice supplies that North Korea has requested; using this as leverage, to invite Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], who is in charge of handling Japanese affairs, to Tokyo in September so that confirmation can be made between the ruling coalition parties and the WPK on resuming diplomatic normalization talks soon and intergovernmental negotiations can subsequently begin. If Japan and North Korea can reach an agreement, they will be able to resume for the first time in about three years bilateral talks which have been suspended since November 1992.

Although no official response has been received from North Korea, a senior LDP official said on 12 August: "North Korea has indicated a willingness to resume diplomatic normalization talks on the occasion of Japan's providing additional rice supplies." Working-level meetings are to be held as early as this month to discuss the issue of additional rice supplies. It is expected that an agreement will be reached on Japan's providing approximately 200,000 tons of rice to North Korea. Regarding North Korea's letter of request for additional rice supplies, Japan feels that the letter's "contents show that North Korea is keeping a low profile, seeking to gain the ruling parties' understanding so that relations can be improved" (according to a senior Foreign Ministry official).

However, in North Korea, there is a possibility that WPK Secretary Kim Chong-il may step up to the post of party general secretary between 9 September, the national foundation day, and 10 October, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Therefore, there are views that it may be a while before North Korea firms up its foreign policy. The fact that the ROK is taking a tougher stance against North Korea over the latter's detaining an ROK ship that delivered rice supplies there may also have a bearing on North Korea's policy.

Agriculture Official on More DPRK Rice Aid

*OW1508085995 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 15 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] Administrative Vice-Minister Hirofumi Ueno of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries [MOFF] granted a news conference on 14 August. Touching on the issue of providing the DPRK (North Korea) with an additional emergency rice aid, Ueno said: "Taking into account the stockpile of imported emergency rice, we can provide only up to

200,000 tons." In this way, Ueno disclosed a 200,000-ton ceiling on additional rice aid.

Concerning prospects for consultations with North Korea, he said: "I have heard through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] that North Korea has submitted such a request to the ruling parties. Since it is an important diplomatic issue, it cannot be handled based only on MOFF's intention. MOFA should take the lead in settling this issue."

The rice aid will be provided from the emergency foreign rice imported from 1993 to 1994. The Food Agency reports that aside from 360,000 tons used for overseas aid, including 300,000 tons already provided to North Korea and 220,000 tons used to meet domestic demand for business, processing, and livestock feed, the rice stockpile stands at 400,000 tons as of the end of June. Of this stockpile, 200,000 tons will be rationed for business and other purposes at home by the end of October, and the remaining 200,000 tons will possibly be used as additional aid for North Korea.

Kono: Preparation for APEC Talks Top Priority

*OW1308023695 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 10 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 2*

[Interview with Japanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono by reporter Tomoaki Kawauchi; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Kawauchi] The latest cabinet reshuffle was often discussed in connection with the upcoming election of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] head. What is your comment on this point?

[Kono] Mr. Mitsuzuka's inauguration as the party secretary general is just to fill a vacancy created by Mr. Mori's transfer to a cabinet post. There was absolutely no other intention. I have never used such a political maneuver, since it goes against my principles.

[Kawauchi] What is your comment on the cabinet reshuffle itself?

[Kono] We have established an appropriate lineup for positively working on pump-priming measures and administrative reform. On the other hand, the finance minister, the international trade and industry minister, and I were reappointed. I am ready to grapple with my duties with a fresh determination.

[Kawauchi] Please explain your stance toward urgent tasks in the diplomatic field.

[Kono] In November, we are hosting the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in Osaka. The entire cabinet will try its best to successfully hold

the important meeting. The prime minister has directly told me to pursue success in the APEC conference.

The nuclear issue involving the DPRK (North Korea) should also be settled in view of the global trend toward nuclear nonproliferation. That approach will eventually bring about the promotion of dialogue between North Korea and the ROK and an early resumption of the Japan-North Korea normalization talks. The resumption of the Japan-North Korea negotiations has become more likely since a delegation of the coalition parties visited Pyongyang. But we are still waiting for North Korea's reply to our proposal.

[Kawauchi] It appears the Japanese Government has given too much consideration to bilateral relations with France when it takes part in international campaigns to urge suspension of the nation's nuclear tests. What is your comment?

[Kono] We cannot ignore the history of Japan-France relations and that nation's important position in Europe. We will keep urging the suspension of nuclear tests, but we do not intend to harm overall relations with France.

[Kawauchi] Japan is seeking the United Nations' adoption of a resolution against nuclear tests. Do you have any other strategy on this issue?

[Kono] The UN resolution is what we are looking for right now.

[Kawauchi] Will you attend the UN General Assembly to speak out on the nuclear test issue?

[Kono] I will, if I have the chance.

[Kawauchi] What are prospects for a revision of the UN Peace Cooperation Law?

[Kono] Japan had no experience in UN operations before the enactment of the law, and the law should undergo necessary revisions according to our learning from experiences. Discussions should be promoted in view of the trends in the international community, but we presently have no definite plan to revise the law.

[Kawauchi] Do you think the government can determine the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces to the Golan Heights before the end of this month?

[Kono] The prime minister plans to visit the Middle East (next month), and it is about time to discuss this issue. However, this is still nothing more than an informal perception in the government, and we have to listen to the opinions of various quarters.

Campaign for Asian Housing Programs Planned

OWI308101495 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 10 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Due to continued rapid economic growth and population increases in Asia, which have led to serious housing shortages in the region, the government has taken a positive stand on providing Official Development Assistance (ODA) to boost housing construction in the area. Japan plans to dispatch more housing construction experts to China, Thailand, the Philippines, and other Asian nations to assist in the construction of housing complexes similar to those apartment units built by the Japan Housing Corporation [JHC].

A source in the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) who will direct these ODA projects maintains that "since Asian nations have now begun to shift their interest from food and clothing to housing, Japan's postwar experiences can be put to good use."

A JICA mission will go to China in mid-August to work out a cooperation program through 2000. China will establish a "Center for New Housing Technology and Human Resource Training" to popularize Japanese housing technology.

In addition to sending experts, Japan will donate mechanical equipment, including a device for testing the durability of housing materials, and will also start hosting Chinese trainees in 1996.

The Construction Ministry notes that the housing situation has become extremely serious in China. For example, per capita dwelling floor space for over 280,000 households is less than 2 square meters. As there is a need to build new housing for 4.13 million families in urban areas alone, the Chinese Government expects that Japan will "provide its postwar know-how, with which Japan did succeed in easing salaried workers' dissatisfaction, by providing JHC-built apartment houses."

With Japan's assistance, China intends to promote housing complex projects to provide 20-30 square meters floor space per household in overpopulated cities such as Shanghai, and also to make good use of Japanese loans in the future.

Both the Philippines and Thailand also need to solve their housing shortage problems. It is particularly urgent for the Philippines, which is faced with the need to solve slum problems, to build housing for 3.8 million families by 1998. The government plans to build housing for approximately 1.2 million families of these 3.8 million households. In response to Manila's request for providing prefabricated building technology—especially for

five-story units—Japan plans to dispatch designing consultants under a three-year contract next month.

Technicians will be dispatched to Thailand later this fall to provide help in building houses using less timber, thereby reducing deforestation in tropical forests. In this way, Japan plans to promote its aid program by killing two birds with one stone.

MITI on More Environmental Support to Asia

OW1408042995 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] will start strengthening support in the environmental field for various Asian countries, including China. Among the programs for strengthening support are: to increase the number of aid-receiving countries for the "Green Aid Plan [GAP]," which was started in 1992 to promote transfer of environmental engineering technology to Asia; to put new projects into effect; and to increase international environmental advisers.

To promote cooperation in GAP research work, MITI will start a new "joint research project" with China "on technology of nonwood pulp drainage treatment." In addition, the project of developing a "water conservation coal-dressing system," which requires no large amount of water, will be launched, and its model operation is scheduled to start in both Jiangsu and Shandong Provinces. Other new projects under consideration include plans for recovering residual heat at ironworks. Policy discussions about environmental issues will start with the Indian Government by the year-end, and the plan for starting the GAP for India is also being worked out.

Another major plan for improving the project is to expand the "International Environmental Adviser System." This system was started last year to respond to the recipient nations' request for dispatch of experts in pollution prevention. The "Association of Industrial Environment Management," a MITI-affiliated organization, now acts as a liaison office for consultant training. Since the training project has just been started, there are only 100 qualified consultants at present. Several projects for possible cooperation have already been brought up. For example, there are plans for preventing water pollution in Indonesia and air pollution in Thailand. In this connection, a MITI source indicates hope to "increase the number of qualified consultants at a pace of about 200 a year."

Fujitsu Studies Microchip Production in Britain

OW1408032795 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Fujitsu Ltd. is considering building a semiconductor plant in Britain to make state-of-the-art dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, Fujitsu officials said Monday [14 August].

The officials were commenting on a report that the major Japanese electronics maker will invest 100 billion yen to build the plant in the grounds of its existing semiconductor plant in Durham, northern England, to start production of 16-megabit DRAMS in the spring of 1997.

The report was published Sunday by the major Japanese economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

The officials, while acknowledging the company is considering such a plan, said no decisions have been made on the investment amount, the schedule for production operations or other details.

The Durham plant has been making four-megabit DRAM chips for four years.

Fujitsu last month announced a plan to invest 1 billion dollars to expand its existing semiconductor plant in Gresham, Oregon.

The daily said the projects in the United States and Britain are intended to meet a surging demand for DRAMS in connection with growing global production of personal computers and new PC software requiring large-capacity DRAMS.

The Durham plant will eventually shift its DRAM production from 16 megabits to 64 megabits, it said.

Among other Japanese microchip makers, NEC Corp. and Toshiba Corp. have also announced plans to expand their domestic and U.S. production to meet increasing demand for DRAMS.

Editorial on Need To Promote Arms Reduction

OW1308065695 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 8 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 6

[Editorial: "Government Urged To Compile Budget In Which We Can See a Course of Demilitarization"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the agreement on a rate of increase for the FY96 defense budget, the government will compile a defense budget between now and the year's end. We hope the government, while trying to describe an ideal plan for security and defense, will clearly show the course of its arms reduction plan.

Compromise is an indispensable part of politics. When it comes to the issue of defense expenditures, however, an agreement in which both parties meet each other halfway in an attempt to save each other's face would be a happy-go-lucky way of reaching a settlement.

The three ruling parties agreed to set the budget ceiling for FY96 at 2.9 percent over the initial budget. This is exactly a midpoint figure between the 3.9 percent increase the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] demanded after accepting a request from the Defense Agency [DA], and the 0.7 percent increase the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] was willing to allow by calling FY96 the "first year of demilitarization."

The LDP and SDPJ suffered a setback in the recent upper house elections. They did some soul searching, saying that the parties' originality was lost in the coalition government and that the coalition government was criticized by the people. During the process of setting the budget ceiling, both the LDP and SDPJ insisted on their demands.

Nevertheless, they made a compromise because they wanted to maintain the current coalition government and also because they did not want to leave the government. Consequently, they agreed to set the ceiling close to 2.88 percent, which Sakigake [Harbinger] called for in reflecting the intent of the Ministry of Finance [MOF], which called for budget reduction. We can say this is a settlement guided by the MOF.

The agreement has a strong tinge of the ruling parties' intention to influence the next general elections. It also reflects characteristics of MOF bureaucrats, who want to give priority to financial logic. No fundamental debate was made as to what the post-Cold War Self-Defense Force [SDF] should be like.

However, we should pay attention to the fact that the ruling parties' defense coordination council meeting agreed, among other things, to 1) carry out, starting next fiscal year, SDF personnel reduction in accordance with the new defense plan; and to 2) exert further effort, on the basis of actual achievements made during the compilation of the FY95 budget, to trim new contracts for the next fiscal year's purchase of frontline equipment.

When they formed a coalition government last summer, the three ruling parties agreed to "promote military reduction while maintaining the SDF and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and attaching importance to activities aimed at fostering trust among neighboring countries."

The East-West Cold War ended and the Soviet Union, which was Japan's imaginary enemy, collapsed. Reportedly, the current Far East Fleet of Russia has been re-

duced to one-tenth of its former self. It is extremely unlikely that Japan will be invaded by another country. It is a matter of course for Japan to promote arms reduction.

Due to such causes as the difficulty of recruiting people, the actual number of Ground SDF personnel is below the number limit stated in the defense outline. Therefore an agreement was reached to reduce the number limit. We hope that the ruling parties, on the precondition that they will promote cooperation with neighboring countries for the formation of a regional security system, will debate among themselves the appropriate number of SDF personnel.

Moreover, the reduction of contracts for purchases of frontline equipment is directly linked to disarmament. So far, the DA has been using the burden that must be shouldered during future fiscal years as one of the reasons for opposing defense budget cuts. This system, designed to sign a purchase contract first and pay later, was convenient when the agency purchased a large amount of frontline equipment. However, this system constrains the budget for future fiscal years and is becoming a primary factor in making the defense budget nonflexible.

In its budget for FY96, the DA wants to earmark a portion of expenditures for procurement of the next-generation support fighter (FSX), which was jointly developed by Japan and the United States. The cost of one FSX expanded to 10 billion yen, and there is no doubt that the world's most expensive aircraft will become a heavy financial burden to the DA for many years to come. Among other things, the DA needs to review its plan to buy and deploy the aircraft. There has been much fanfare about arms reduction, but it will not materialize after all unless we plunge a scalpel into this issue now.

A budget for FY96 will be compiled by the end of this year. Moreover, the government is supposed to review the "Defense Buildup Plan Outline," which has been a guideline for improving defense capability for 19 years. This is also the year the government has to map out a new midterm defense buildup plan.

We hope that the government and the ruling parties will spell out their arms reduction plan while describing, in the defense outline, the shape of the future SDF. Security issues can also become a major cause of confrontation between political parties.

DA To Include TMD Research in Budget Request

*OW1508130495 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 12 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Defense Agency [DA] has decided on a plan to include in its budget request for fiscal 1996 approximately 450 million yen to pay for a research study of the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) concept. The United States has strongly requested Japan's participation in joint TMD development, and the DA included Y20 million in its FY95 budget for the first time to cover expenses for analyzing dangers caused by ballistic missiles supposedly in the possession of China or the DPRK (North Korea). In the next fiscal year, the DA plans to carry out various projects, such as a simulation study of how to deal with missiles that are actually launched. According to the DA, a basic study will be conducted to decide whether TMD should be introduced or not. However, because China and other countries will most likely have growing concerns and because the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) has taken a cautious approach to the project, the decision is bound to become a controversial issue.

According to the TMD concept, reconnaissance satellites will be used to detect launchings of ballistic missiles by other countries, and then ground-to-air missiles such as Patriots will be launched to shoot down the missiles. It is estimated that the total cost for developing an operational system will amount to several trillion yen.

In cooperation with the United States, the DA conducted this year an analysis of the threat from ballistic missiles. In this analysis, based on the supposition that a ballistic missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers is launched, it is observed that 1) the maximum speed will reach 3 kilometers per second, about three or four times that of an F-15 fighter; 2) the maximum altitude will reach 300 kilometers, 30 times the cruising altitude of an F-15 fighter, and it will strike from a 45-degree approach angle; 3) it will take only about 10 minutes for the missile to be launched and strike; and 4) it is extremely difficult to detect a ballistic missile with normal radar, because the image of a missile reflected on the radar screen is only a tiny fraction the size of that of a fighter.

The DA maintains that it has not officially designated which countries may pose a threat. Russia has eliminated all its intermediate ballistic missiles on the basis of the treaty banning all intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). In fact, since ballistic missiles with a 1,000-kilometer range that exist in Japan's vicinity can be narrowed down to the Nodong-1, currently under development in North Korea, and the CSS-1 and CSS-2, now in the possession of China, it is most likely that

the research study will be conducted with Chinese and North Korean missiles as the imaginary subjects.

Mitsuzuka on Cabinet Reshuffle, LDP Election

OW1408162995 Tokyo Asahi Newstar Television Network in Japanese 1139 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Editorial Report] Tokyo Asahi Newstar Television Network in Japanese at 1139 GMT 13 August, in its "Sunday Project" program, carries a 28-minute interview with Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], by freelance political commentator Soichiro Tahara at an Asahi studio in Tokyo. Reception is good.

Before he begins, Tahara cites a report noting that the reason for LDP President Kono's insisting on the Cabinet reshuffle was his aim to prevent Mitsuzuka from running for the LDP presidential election. That is, Kono intended to appoint former Secretary General Yoshiro Mori as the new cabinet member, and then appoint Mitsuzuka the new secretary general.

Tahara then opens the interview by asking Mitsuzuka's aspiration as the new secretary general. Mitsuzuka says: "The LDP seeks to win the majority in the general election to retake the post of prime minister some day. To this end we will strain our utmost wits to reform and revitalize the LDP." Tahara then asks why Kono changed only the secretary general at this juncture, and why he selected Mitsuzuka as new secretary general among other senior party members, such as Michio Watanabe, [former deputy prime minister]. Tahara further asks if Kono's decision had something to do with the fact that Mitsuzuka is still influential with the former members of his faction.

Mitsuzuka says: "Last fall, when I was head of the LDP political reform headquarters, I dissolved my faction in advance of the other three factions. There are no factions any longer in the LDP. I think that in view of my contribution to political reform, as well as the fact that I am now heading the largest policy group in the party, President Kono asked me to assume leadership as the secretary general to coordinate views among the three ruling parties to settle piling pending issues."

Regarding the possibility of running for the presidential election, Mitsuzuka clearly denies it, stressing his intention to concentrate on party affairs. Tahara cites a report that the reason for Kono's appointing Mitsuzuka as secretary general is his aim to win former Mitsuzuka faction members' support in the upcoming presidential election.

Tahara then asks Mitsuzuka if he will support Kono in the next presidential election. The secretary general

refrains from giving a clear-cut answer. Mitsuzuka says: "I should not answer this question. As a secretary general, I must be on neutral ground." In addition, he stresses that the next president should be selected by elections, and not by negotiations.

Asked about which way the LDP wants to choose after the new LDP president is elected—continuing to maintain coalition framework with the Social Democratic Party of Japan and Sakigake [Harbinger Party] or forming a one-party administration—Mitsuzuka vows to maintain the present coalition framework while assuming the leadership as the primary party of the three-party coalition.

In addition, he also denies the possibility of the LDP's demanding that Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama hand over his post to the LDP president following the next presidential election.

At 1206 GMT, the topic shifts to the House of Councillors election campaign. Mitsuzuka acknowledges that the LDP had an uphill battle in the recent election campaign because it stopped resorting to organized ballots within particular sectors, such as general contractors. He says: "The LDP is now undergoing trials to reform itself. We will learn from these severe experiences, and will improve ourselves to win the next general election."

Cosmo Affiliate Paid Adviser Fees to Minister

OWI1408143195 Tokyo KYODO in English
1400 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Transport Minister Takeo Hiranuma admitted Monday [14 August] that he received 4.2 million yen in "adviser fees" from a company affiliated with a former chief of troubled Cosmo Credit Corp.

The money was paid in monthly installments of 300,000 yen between June last year and July this year by Tokyo-based Cosmo Management, he said. The company is headed by the mother of Sampachi Taido, former president of the credit union.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Hiranuma said he now feels receiving the money was a "thoughtless" act and that he repaid all the funds Monday and also asked his staff to notify the company of his resignation as adviser, he said.

He said he took the actions because many people have been troubled by the failure of Cosmo Credit.

Hiranuma, of the ruling coalition's Liberal Democratic Party, assumed the portfolio of transport minister in a cabinet shakeup by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama last Tuesday.

The politician became an adviser to the company last June at the request of Taido, and the fees were transferred to his account at the credit union, he said.

Hiranuma said he and Taido have been friends since being elected in the 1980 House of Representatives polls. Taido later failed in a bid for a second term.

As an adviser, Hiranuma told Taido about political matters, the politician said, admitting the fees can be criticized as a secret donation.

Hiranuma said Taido did not ask him to pressure the Finance Ministry, which has jurisdiction over financial institutions, for favor toward his credit union. Hiranuma has served as parliamentary finance minister and chairman of the lower house finance committee.

Hiranuma said he entered the fact that he served as a Cosmo Credit adviser in a report on legislators' side jobs, which was released in July, but that he did not know the institution was in such financial trouble.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government in late July ordered Cosmo Credit to suspend operations following a newspaper report on its financial troubles.

New Economic Planning Minister Interviewed

OWI1108144095 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 10 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Economic Planning Agency Director General Isamu Miyazaki; "Murayama Reform Cabinet; Interviewing Economic Ministers"; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN]
What kind of things should be improved regarding the economic measures which have been introduced so far?

[Miyazaki] There are two issues. One is whether or not the timing of the introduction of the measures was right. The other is if the measures were actually put into practice. The budget was increased and contracts were signed to expand public investment. But, we are not certain whether construction works actually progressed. In other words, the effect of the economic measures is spotty. We have to have a firm grip of the actual situation.

A package measure (like the one introduced in April to deal with the strong yen) is one of the methods. However, if the timing is right, like that of the yen-curbing package the Ministry of Finance announced the other day, then a measure can be highly effective by itself. The most important thing is to launch countermeasures one after another without interruption. It is necessary to have some understanding about the macroeconomic

situation to map out a package measure. However, statistics on national income (for the April-June period) and a short-term observation (the Bank of Japan's short-term industrial observation report) will be announced in late September. At that time, we will begin to see the macroeconomic situation roughly. That will enable us to introduce some economic measures in response. After all, there is no need for us to stick to package measures. I do not mean to say that we will do nothing until late September.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] What is your prescription for assuring economic recovery?

[Miyazaki] The stock adjustment cycle is making some progress, so companies will start to invest in plants and equipment if their apprehensions are removed and conditions are met. For that purpose, it is important for us to give a clear vision. Currently, the economic council is mapping out a new economic plan. To stop the worsening employment situation, for example, we need to ease regulations and create new business, although they may have temporary negative effects on the economy. For the last ten years, capital investment in information service businesses has been increasing in the United States. The same thing will happen in Japan, too, if we liberalize the information service market.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] What are the things to which you will attach much importance as you prepare a new economic plan?

[Miyazaki] An abstract report does not have convincing power. Among other things, I want to incorporate in the plan a timetable [for launching economic measures]. I want to prepare a plan through which people will be able to have a clear view of the future economy. It is important to show key macroeconomic figures — including the economic growth rate, the price of goods, and the unemployment rate.

Takeo Fukuda once said that it is like an injury that will "take three years to heal completely." However, I would like to give a vision by clearly explaining the effects of our economic measures for such an injury. But, three years is too long for the yen-curbing measures announced in April.

[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN] What do you think of the issue of financial institutions' bad debts?

[Miyazaki] Through various channels, the unrest regarding the financial system will have some impact on the macroeconomy. The financial institutions should give us clear information on the total amount of their bad debts. I am of the view that they do not necessarily have to reduce the amount of bad debts to zero as long as they can have, after disclosing the real situation to a certain point,

a prospect of solving the issue. It is important to have a market economy-like financial system, and financial institutions should fulfill their business responsibilities in accordance with the market principle.

Finance Minister Views Extra Budget, Bad Loans

OWI308094395 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Aug 95 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Reporter] What will you do first to boost the economy?

[Takemura] Fortunately, exchange rates and stock prices have made moves toward a reversal. We need to further boost this trend. Regarding a second supplementary budget, we will compile it at the earliest possible date to facilitate active pump-priming measures. Also, we hope to work out basic measures by the autumn to deal with disposal of nonperforming loans.

Structural reform is necessary together with these policies. We will implement financial, tax, and monetary measures to create new businesses and jobs in cooperation with other government offices. I do not think Japan is now facing a deflationary period; however, we need to take measures to avoid deflation. The nation has undergone great changes; we must also take action to substantially change policies. We must also change the sense of public consciousness. We will launch measures to facilitate the change.

[Reporter] The dollar has recently been quoted at the 91-yen level.

[Takemura] Exchange rates are still in the process of "reversal." The current dollar-yen exchange rate does not yet reflect economic fundamentals. We will continue to make efforts (to buoy the dollar's value).

[Reporter] When do you plan to submit to the Diet a bill for a second supplementary budget?

[Takemura] Although we have to promote budget compilation in September, the timing (of presenting the bill to the Diet) depends on when the next Diet session opens. The government will facilitate procedures to outline the extra budget at the earliest possible date.

[Reporter] What do you think of using public funds to dispose of nonperforming loans held by financial institutions?

[Takemura] The Financial System Research Council [FSRC] (an advisory body to the finance minister) plans a September report on basic measures to deal with discarding bad loans. After studying the report,

I will apply basic steps to each case. Because the government's crisis management ability will be judged on how it deals with the problem, we need to solve it clearly and quickly. Naturally, we must study the possibility of using public funds.

[Reporter] What about using public funds to dispose of nonperforming loans held by housing loan companies (known as "jusen")?

[Takemura] Because of the huge figures (of jusen's bad loans), it cannot be decided only by the judgment of a cabinet minister or a politician. A decision has to be made based on talks between the people and the Diet.

[Reporter] So, it will not be soon that the government makes a decision?

[Takemura] The FSRC will work out a basic policy toward this issue. Anyway, talks between the people and the Diet are necessary before the government makes a decision. As the bad-loan disposal issue takes top priority, in view of brightening the economy, the government needs to take actions within the next six months or year. It cannot afford to delay.

Shimamura Eager To Tighten Religious Groups Law

*OWI408102795 Tokyo KYODO in English
1010 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO — Education Minister Yoshinobu Shimamura has expressed his eagerness to tighten legislation controlling religious organizations.

Ever since the cult group Aum Shinrikyo drew criticism earlier this year for allegedly conducting indiscriminate poison gas attacks, legislation regarding religious groups has been called too lenient, chiefly because it is based on the assumption that religious organizations do not do wrong, Shimamura said in a recent interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

"The logic that religious organizations can collect however much money they like and use it in whatever way they please is becoming something that will not be allowed by public opinion," the minister said.

It is dangerous if religious groups, not only Aum Shinrikyo, are not asked about how they use their money and are not taxed even after they build up assets, he said.

There are some 184,000 religious organizations registered with local authorities, Shimamura said, adding that their exact responsibilities should be made clear.

The Education Ministry has jurisdiction over religious groups.

Commenting on the lay Buddhist group Soka Gakkai, which backs a major component of the largest opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), he said religious groups should not become powerful enough to control all areas of society.

"Religions can coexist, but if a religious group harms other religions, we must restrict it in some way," said Shimamura, a legislator from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

On Friday Shimamura retracted his remarks about Japan's actions during World War II and apologized after his comments caused an outcry in North and South Korea and China.

Shortly after he was named as education minister Tuesday, Shimamura questioned the need for Japan to apologize again and again for its wartime aggression.

Panel Proposes Subsidies for Welfare Spending

*OW0708133695 Tokyo KYODO in English
1211 GMT 7 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO — An interim report presented to a Labor Ministry advisory panel Monday [7 August] called for subsidies to be provided to workers withdrawing funds from savings for welfare purposes such as childcare and care for the aged, ministry officials said.

The measure is aimed at workers withdrawing money from accounts under property accumulation savings plans, the officials said.

An organ of the Workers' Property Accumulation Council also called for governmental institutions to provide a guarantee of obligation to workers borrowing money from private lenders for welfare purposes, the officials said.

Based on recommendations made in a final report to be compiled by the organ later this year, the Labor Ministry plans to implement legal changes for a new workers' property accumulation system in fiscal 1996, the officials said.

The ministry must first secure consent for the plans, including financial sources for the subsidies, from the Finance Ministry and other government agencies as well as private financial institutions before such a system is implemented, the officials said.

Sony Develops New Computer System for Multimedia

*OW1508014395 Tokyo KYODO in English
0119 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO — Sony Corp. has developed a new computer operating system (OS) it says is capable of providing a software environment compatible with any interactive-information device, an industrial daily said Tuesday [15 August].

The NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN said the new system, dubbed Apertos, developed by researchers at Sony's affiliate for computer science technology, will be demonstrated at the Telecom '95 exhibition to be held in Switzerland in October.

International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) and Sun Microsystems Inc., both of the United States, have supported the Apertos system, to be tested for practical use by Sony's central research institute in Tokyo from September, the daily said.

A few U.S. companies have separately advocated new operating systems to meet the multimedia times, when more than one form of information, including text, audio and full-motion video are communicated, the daily said. But they are not compatible with others' system software, according to the newspaper.

North Korea**U.S. Group Denounces Pak Yong-kil 'Suppression'**

*SK1208102295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Sonu Hak-won, Yang Un-sik, Yi Sung-man, Yi Haeng-u and Ham Song-kuk, co-chairmen of the American Preparatory Committee for the Grand National Reunification Festival To Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the National Liberation, published a joint statement on August 4, denouncing the South Korean authorities' suppression of Pak Yong-kil.

The statement said her visit to Pyongyang is a praiseworthy deed to link again the severed relations between the North and the South for reconciliation and reunification. Their persecution of the woman is as good as trampling down the ardent desire of the whole nation to pave the way to reconciliation and reunification, it noted.

If the South side authorities respect national conscience seeking reconciliation and reunification of the nation, they should withdraw the prosecution of the woman, abolish the "National Security Law" and fully ensure

the freedom of the nongovernment-level reunification movement, the statement stressed.

South Students Give Interview in Pyongyang

*SK1508042295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0406 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — Chong Min-chu and Yi Hye-chong, delegates of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) under the South side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), called a press conference on Monday.

They are on a visit to Pyongyang to participate in the grand national reunification festival to mark the 50th liberation day.

Present at the press conference was Choe Chong-nam, director of the joint secretariat of Pomchonghangnyon, who accompanied them to Pyongyang on Monday.

Chong Min-chu is a fourth-year student of the architecture course of Inchon City University. Yi Hye-chong is a second-year student of the accounts course of the Democratic Sacred Heart School of Catholic University.

Chong and Yi told reporters that they were delegates of Hanchongnyon to Pomchonghangnyon events to be held within the framework of the grand national reunification festival to mark the 50th liberation day. They were appointed as delegates by Chong Tae-hong, chairman of Hanchongnyon, and Yi Won-ku, chairman of the national reunification committee of Hanchongnyon, on August 9. They left Seoul on August 10 and arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of August 14.

They will represent the South side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon in the first session of the Central Committee of Pomchonghangnyon to be held as an event of Pomchonghangnyon for national reunification, they said, adding that through such activities, they would actively seek the way of strengthening Pomchonghangnyon and the way of solidarity between the South, the North and overseas.

In response to questions put by reporters, the two girls said the desire and will of students and other people in South Korea for reunification are very high and that they defined this year marking the 50th anniversary of division as the year of reunification.

The million students in South Korea will staunchly fight it out till the day of reunification, they declared.

Kim Yong-sam's Dealing With Corruption Viewed

*SK1408111895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[*"Artifice Invented by Those Feeling Guilty"* — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppet prosecution, in a recently published interim "result of investigation" into remarks on possibility of a former president holding huge funds in false name, announced that the allegation is supposed not to be true.

Branding this as a criminal act to bury the case in oblivion at any cost, the analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

As is known, the former administration minister made the remarks on possibility of a former "president" owning 400 billion won in false name. As the remarks began to get around, however, the Kim Yong-sam group categorically denied it, asserting that "It is a mere rumour." If the allegation gains circulation, it is certain that the Kim Yong-sam group cannot realise their sinister design to secure stability in the latter half of their office hand in hand with the forces of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" and thus make up for their miserable defeat in the "local autonomy elections."

Synchronising with the prosecution's announcement of the interim "result of investigation", the traitor Kim Yong-sam cried that he would "break with the political funds." This is an artifice invented by those who feel guilty.

After taking office, the traitor Kim Yong-sam cried that he would not receive any "political fund" and "resolutely break away from the irregularities and corruption". However, he became the seventh richest man in South Korea soon after he took the "presidential" post.

South's 9-10 Aug Military Activity Criticized

*SK1208051395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppet army frantically fired automatic rifles in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) of the central sector of the front on August 9, according to military sources.

On August 9 and 10, groups of puppet army officers wormed into the DMZ of the western sector of the front, carrying long-distance surveillance devices and military maps with them and held operational confabs against the North.

In the two days puppet army bandits armed with machine guns and automatic rifles thronged into the DMZ of the central and western sectors of the front, inciting a war atmosphere.

The Kim Yong-sam group must immediately stop acts of dampening the ardent desire of the nation for reunification and ceaselessly aggravating the situation in the DMZ.

South Urged To Clarify Position on Unification

*SK1408154495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1531 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — An international solidarity meeting for support to Korea's reunification was held here today, at which Guy Dupre, secretary general of the international liaison committee for reunification and peace in Korea, made a keynote report.

The reporter referred to the achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the efforts for national reunification and to the tasks to further strengthen the international solidarity with the Korean people's cause.

The achievements won by the DPRK Government, through its independent and peaceful, steadfast policy, under the guidance of President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Marshal Kim Chong-il, the distinguished leaders, Guy Dupre said, have shown that the people of any small country, if they are rallied, could defeat any super power which holds sway over the world.

The U.S. imperialists keeping a great number of their troops in South Korea have shipped in advanced nuclear weapons and kicked up rows of confrontation together with the South Korean authorities, in order to turn Korea into a political and military stronghold for supremacy over the world, he noted, and said:

In the past period the DPRK has stood up with determination and courage against such a strong-arm policy. It put forward many constructive proposals for detente and national reunification.

All its proposals representing its firm determination to realize the reunification of the country without fail were based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by President Kim Il-song.

The DPRK has made every possible effort for overall and complete disarmament on the Korean peninsula, the reporter said, and went on:

Now that an agreement on the nonaggression was reached between the North and the South of Korea and

an agreed framework was adopted between the DPRK and the U.S. and is under the implementation, it is a mature matter for peace on the Korean peninsula to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace one.

This urgent problem should be solved by signatories to the Armistice Agreement, as demanded by the DPRK.

We believe that all the political and public forces supporting our international solidarity movement will take appropriate measures to put pressure upon the U.S. Administration to accept negotiations for the establishment of a new peace-keeping mechanism in the Korean peninsula, and to awaken their peoples.

The reporter said that the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October, 1980, is a wise proposal reflecting the reality of Korea, which is acceptable to any Korean.

However, the South Korean authorities have driven the North-South relations into a worst phase, instead of affirmatively responding to the tireless efforts of the Korean people and the DPRK Government, he said, adding:

They must make clear their position towards reunification in the following four points:

- To get rid of all the political, economic and military dependence on the United States,
- To take an affirmative attitude towards the 10-point policy put forward by the DPRK to realize national reunification by the concerted efforts of the entire Korean nation,
- To abrogate the fascist evil "National Security Law", set free prisoners of conscience and stop the suppression of all the forces struggling in South Korea for independence, democracy and reunification,
- To pull down the concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line bisecting the North and the South and remove all the obstacles blocking Koreans' free travel in their own territory.

An important task for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea which is facing the international solidarity movement, the reporter stressed, is to arouse a broad public opinion for ensuring the sincere implementation of the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement, establishing a new peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula and carrying into effect the proposal of reunification by means of confederacy.

Spokesman Comments on South's Peace Proposal

*SK1408134295 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean
1210 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry answered today a KCNA [Korean Central News Agency] reporter's question on the reports that a proposal for the conclusion of a so-called peace agreement between North and South Korea would be put forward. His answer is as follows:

According to the reports, on occasion of the National Liberation Day, 15 August, the South Korean authorities, under the U.S. command, will put forward a proposal of so-called "two plus four" or "two plus two" peace mechanism that North and South Korea sign a peace agreement which is guaranteed by countries concerned.

This deserves no consideration because it is not helpful at all for guaranteeing genuine peace on the Korean peninsula. It is nothing but a trick to hinder the realization of our proposal for establishing a new peace mechanism.

The issue of replacing the armistice system with a peace system on the Korean peninsula should be settled by us and the United States, which is a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and holds the prerogative of supreme command over the Army in South Korea. Nobody else is entitled or allowed to interfere in this affair. In view of international law, any treaty or agreement should be revised or replaced by the legal signatories. It is ridiculous for South Korea, which is not a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and opposed the conclusion of the agreement to the last, to try to meddle in this affair.

The South Korean authorities' attempt to put forward this proposal, which deserves no argument, is an act of throwing out the North-South agreement on nonaggression.

If the South Korean authorities have a spark of interest in peace and reunification, they must apologize to the entire nation for bringing the prepared North-South dialogue to a breaking point and must create an atmosphere for the dialogue's resumption.

To replace the present armistice state with a new peace mechanism is the most urgent task for guaranteeing peace and security and achieving reunification.

If a new peace mechanism is established between us and the United States, the situation on the Korean peninsula will fundamentally improve in accordance with the international trend toward detente, and it will

have a positive influence upon the implementation of the North-South agreement.

Therefore, countries that desire durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula should not do things that obstruct the replacement of the outdated armistice system with a new peace mechanism.

Ministry Memo on Japanese Aggression Cited

*SK1408161295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1549 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[**"DPRK FM on Illegality and Invalidity of Japanese Imperialist Aggression and Military Occupation of Korea"** — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a memorandum on Sunday exposed the illegality and invalidity of aggression and occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialists, the most heinous crime committed by them against the Korean people in the past, and urged Japan to atone for its past crimes with sincere apology and reparation.

The memorandum was issued 50 years since World War II. It disclosed with historic facts the illegality and invalidity of Japanese imperialist aggression and occupation of Korea in the past. It said Japanese imperialists were aggressors and occupationists of Korea.

The memorandum continued:

Japanese imperialism, putting forward the "Doctrine of Conquering Korea" with Armed Forces, faked the "Unyo-maru" incident in 1875 in order to realize the dream of "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere", fabricated the "Kanghwa Island Treaty" with demonstrations of Armed Forces and military threat and stepped up aggression of Korea in full steam.

Japanese imperialists' illegal aggression, occupation and violation of sovereignty of Korea got undisguised with the 1894 Kabo peasant war and Qing-Japan war. When the Kabo peasant war broke up, Japanese imperialists dispatched aggression forces to Korea on the pretext of "protecting" Japanese residents, and when the Korean Government demanded Japan withdraw the plan of "reform of government" in Korea and aggression forces from there, she took the Korean and the queen as hostages in broad daylight, kidnapped Taewongun to place him in power and thus, toppled and changed the Korean Government in actuality.

Japanese imperialism opened the door of monopoly occupation of and domination over Korea through Russo-Japanese war in 1904. It totally occupied Korea

by force farms in 1905 and left indelible wounds to the Korean people for 41 years since then.

The memorandum next exposed the illegality and invalidity of the old "treaties" which were aimed at concealing the Japanese imperialist aggression and occupation of Korea.

It noted: "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" in 1905, "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907 and other old "treaties" which Japan claims it concluded with Korea "lawfully" were all sheets of paper which were faked through personal threat and blackmail, seizure of seal, forgery of signature and other deceptions and swindles. They were not ratified.

Japanese imperialism thought that the fabrication of the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" would encounter a strong opposition of the people and King Kojong of Korea. So, it designated the time as early November 1905 from the beginning and worked out a brigandish plan to introduce aggression forces into Seoul and threaten the Korean king and government and unilaterally declare the "establishment of protection right" as the last resort if the "treaty" was not assented to. (pages 6-10 "Historic Data on Annexation of Korea (1)" 1986, page 155 "Diary of Takashi Hara" Vol. 2)

On November 15, 1905 Ito met Kojong and demanded he transfer the diplomatic right of Korea to the Japanese Government and then told him that "the draft is a steadfast will of the imperial government", that "if you refuse it, you will have to be ready for more unfavourable results" and that "talk about the need to watch opinions of ordinary people is a thought to attempt protests against Japan's proposal by agitating them and so, your majesty would bear heavy responsibility for it". (page 25 "Historic Data on Annexation of Korea (1)")

Von Saldern, a German diplomat, who worked in Seoul when the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" was forged, in the political report dated November 20, 1905 to his country said the "document which would be opened to the public by Japan was made through coercion".

This is how the old "treaty was signed though the Japanese side claims it was concluded according to free will on an equal footing".

The forgery of "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" cannot be taken apart from the incident in which Japanese imperialism drove out Kojong with Armed Forces.

When the "Hague emissary incident" occurred in 1907, Japanese imperialism held a cabinet meeting on the dispatch of the emissary to the Hague by King Kojong, defined the "policy toward Korea" on holding powers of Korean Government by making use of that opportunity"

and entrusted it to "resident-general" Ito. (page 455, part 1 of "Japan's diplomatic document" Vol.40)

On July 3, 1907, Ito went to Kojong and showed him a telegram about the "Hague emissary incident", saying that "trying to refuse Japan's protection right with such dangerous means is as good as openly declaring a war against Japan. I declare that only your majesty will be held responsible for this." (page 406, "History of Korean Aggression by Japanese Militarism" DPRK Social Sciences Publishing House, 1975)

Barbarous Japanese imperialism held an "enthronement ceremony" of King Sunjong on August 27, 1907 while placing Kojong under house arrest at Kyongun Palace. It was the July 24 "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" which was fabricated brigandishly with Kojong who had the right to sign treaties being driven out from power and without an assent of the "new king", Sunjong.

The "Ulsa Five-point Treaty" and "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" which were used by the Japanese imperialists to "justify" their military occupation of old Korea bear no commission of full powers granted to "signatories".

Prior to the signing of the Vienna Convention on treaty-making, it was prevalent that in case those except heads of state approached negotiations on treaty, they must give in commissions of full powers for deliberation just before or after the negotiations started.

Ratification is the final manifestation of consent of the state subject to the treaty.

However, the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" and "Jongmi Seven-Point Treaty" were not ratified by Kojong, the sovereign of old Korea. The "Japan-Korea annexation treaty" was not signed by Sunjong.

In those days, international laws stipulated that any treaty should be ratified by the sovereign if it is to be effectuated.

From the beginning, Kojong opposed the signing of the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty."

On November 26, 1905, right after the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" was fabricated in a coercive way, Kojong sent a telegram to Hullbert who went to Washington as a special envoy, reading:

"This treaty was forced with military threat and custody. Accordingly, I declare it invalid. I never gave a consent to it and I have no intention to do so in the future. Inform the U.S. Government of my intention." (the book to the March First Independence Movement From the Volunteers Struggle. p. 87. Mackenzie published in Japanese in 1972)

In his personal letters addressed to U.S., Russian, German and French heads of state on January 29, 1906, Kojong declared that he did not recognise this treaty from the beginning, that he did not affix the seal of state to it, that he opposed the random announcement of the treaty by Japan, that he did not transfer the independent power of king to other country at all, that the forced treaty on diplomatic right had no ground, that he never approved the treaty on internal affairs, that he did not permit installation of a residency-general and that he never allowed any foreigner to exercise royal powers. (Korean MAEIL SINBO. January 16, 1907)

The truth is proved by the fact that the personal letters of the Korean king declaring the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" illegal and invalid bear seals of state and the original of the so-called "treaty" bears no seal of Korean state.

As seen above, the occupation and rule of Korea which Japan claims was "legal" in view of the "treaty" was an illegal one which cannot be justified under any circumstances.

The memorandum says that admission and liquidation of the past is the historical responsibility of Japan.

It further says:

The Japanese imperialists' aggression of Korea, their 41 year-long military occupation of it, policies of enslavement and national obliteration caused huge human, material and mental damages to the Korean people—the murder of more than one million Koreans, coercive drafting of some six million Koreans, sexual servitude for the Japanese Army forced on upwards of 200,000 Korean women. Their aftereffects have not yet been cleared away.

50 years have passed since the end of the Second World War and many international laws have since then described aggression as illegal, but Japan's outlook on history and viewpoint of political and moral value has remained unchanged.

The attitude of Japan denying her past history of aggression only serves to reveal her militarist quality and political climate, and herein lies her wild ambition for aggression.

In the final analysis, such claims mean that Japan will take the road of aggression again when an opportunity presents itself.

Having tried not to clearly see history but whitewash her past and avoid her obligation to atone for it, Japan is now making much ado about "world peace and security" and "international contributions." This, however, does not go down with the Korean people and other Asian

people, who were direct victims of aggression by the Japanese imperialists.

Japan should get confidence from the Korean people and other Asian people through her sincere repentance of, an honest apology and an adequate compensation for her past.

This is a political and moral obligation of the Japanese government, statesmen and people for history.

If Japan persists in its old road in defiance of its historical obligation, it will remain a "political dwarf forever."

UN Explanation of Korean War Role Criticized

*SK1408111995 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[**"U.N. Secretariat Advised Not To Distort Truth" — KCNA headline**]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — Some time ago, the Secretariat of the United Nations published and distributed a booklet titled "Data for Speakers on 50th Anniversary of Foundation of the United Nations."

In reference to the past Korean war, the booklet, citing the resolution of the U.N. Security Council which had served the United States as its voting machine in those days, described the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a "wrecker of peace" and justified the involvement of the "U.N. Forces" in the Korean war.

This cannot be construed otherwise than a sinister act of the U.N. Secretariat to conceal the historical truth behind the start of the Korean war and define the involvement of the "U.N. Forces" in the Korean war as "righteous".

The Korean war was, from A to Z, a war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against our Republic and the involvement of the U.N. Forces was an outrageous act committed by the United States by mobilising the imperialist allied forces under the name of the United Nations so as to implement its strategy of world supremacy.

The U.N. gave the name of the "U.N. Forces" to the imperialist allied aggression forces in obedience to the pressure from the United States. This was a wanton violation of the U.N. Charter, which left the most disgraceful stain on its history. This is a typical example of the abuse of the U.N. by big powers.

This notwithstanding, the U.N. Secretariat, reading the face of big powers, distorted the truth behind the Korean war and elaborated on contributions of the

"U.N. Forces" to the peace and security on the Korean peninsula. This is an act which cannot be justified under any circumstances.

We resolutely denounce the U.N. Secretariat for spreading unjustifiable rumours about our Republic, considering it to be a wanton infringement upon its sovereignty.

Historically, the U.N. has illegally dealt with the Korean affairs, playing into the hands of big powers. Already in 1947, it formed the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" on the script of the United States and supported the "separate elections" in South Korea, thus becoming one of parties responsible for the division of Korea. It also adopted resolutions against peace, security and reunification of the Korean peninsula in the absence of the DPRK, a party concerned, at U.N. General Assembly sessions from 1948 to 1970.

That the "U.N. Forced Command" is located in South Korea for 42 years since the end of the Korean war is a historical evidence showing that the United Nations has played into the hands of big powers. Now, this command is out of the competence of the U.N.

In the booklet, the U.N. Secretariat tried to give the impression that the U.N. is playing a "role" in solving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. The nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula is not a matter into which the U.N. is to poke its nose.

Just as the United States is responsible for the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, so the issue must be debated and solved only between the DPRK and the United States.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework was adopted and the issue is being settled through dialogue and negotiations between the two sides.

The U.N. Secretariat must not talk about the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK but deprive the allied forces in South Korea of the U.N. flag, take it back in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session and correct the contents of the booklet on the Korean affairs as soon as possible.

This is the only way for the U.N. to erase its disgraceful stains caused by its obedience to big powers and ensure the impartiality of the U.N. documents.

Burundian Reunification Group Visits Pyongyang

*SK1208100895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — A friendly gathering with Madirisha Juvenal, chairman of the Burundian Committee to Support

Korea's Reunification who is secretary general of the African [word indistinct] Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, was held at the Korea-Burundi Friendship [words indistinct] in Sariwon, [words indistinct] concerned and teachers and students of the school.

The participants went round educational facilities of the school and saw an art performance given by its art circle members.

Then, they conversed with each other, deepening feelings of friendship.

Togolese Express Reverence for Kim Il-song

*SK1208150695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Political figures of Togo expressed deep respects and reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Amoussouvi Vignik Amedegnato, former general secretary of the Togolese People's Rally, when he met with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea on August 5, said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a paragon of great revolutionaries who devoted his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the people. Comrade Kim Il-song is always with the progressives of the world, he stressed, and added:

The revolutionary cause of Comrade Kim Il-song and his immortal idea will certainly emerge victorious as there is Comrade Kim Chong-il who is the same as Comrade Kim Il-song.

Deputy General Secretary of the Togolese People's Rally Dogbe [spelling of name as received], when he met with the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea on August 3, said:

Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest man who devoted all his life to the victory of the independence of the oppressed people all over the world and a leader who instilled in them a new idea of building a new world.

Our party will value the friendly relations between the two parties which were forged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Eyadema, no matter what trials may come, and invariably and resolutely support the cause of the party and people of Korea.

Portuguese, Sri Lankans Praise Kim Il-song

*SK1408110295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[“President Kim Il-song Was Most Outstanding Statesman and Military Strategist” — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of the Portuguese Republic and honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco), and Reggie Ranatunga, deputy minister of transport, environment and women's affairs of Sri Lanka and chairman of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association, were recently interviewed by KCNA respectively.

They are staying in Korea to attend the grand national reunification festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

Francisco da Costa Gomes said that President Kim Il-song was the most outstanding statesman and military strategist in the world.

He continued:

The Korean people are enjoying a true life and happiness in the socialist system established by him.

The intention of President Kim Il-song is being creditably inherited by His Excellency Marshal Kim Chong-il.

His Excellency Marshal Kim Chong-il is doing everything in his power to develop the country as desired by the president.

Reggie Ranatunga said that the present change of Korea is unthinkable apart from the undying exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor of the resurrection of the Korean nation and the great father of the nation who built socialist Korea centred on the popular masses, Reggie Ranatunga noted, and continued:

The tender image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his undying exploits for the times will be kept alive in the hearts of the progressives of the world.

Papers Mark Pakistani Independence Anniversary

*SK1408113695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[“48th Anniversary of Pakistani Independence Marked” — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — Papers here today dedicate articles to the 48th anniversary of Pakistani independence.

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article says that the Pakistani people have made great strides forward in the work to consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the country and build a new prosperous country after the independence.

Pakistan is developing friendly relations with different countries of the world, while pursuing non-aligned policy externally, the paper notes, and goes on:

She is actively striving to develop friendly and cooperative relations with central Asian countries in particular and achieve regional peace and stability.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan are now developing on good terms.

The Korean people wish the Pakistani people greater success in their work to build a democratic and prosperous country.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed article says:

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan will further expand and develop in the future, too.

Reportage on National Reunification Festival

Festival Events Outlined

SK1208011095 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2247 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA) — The attention of the 70 million Koreans is now focusing on the grand national reunification festival for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country to be jointly held by the North, South and overseas with August 15 as an occasion.

This festival is a grand reunification gathering common to the nation to promote national reconciliation and unity and make a breakthrough for reunification in the 90s at any cost this year that marks the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country and at the same time the lapse of 50 years since its division.

The festival, which is to be held for six days from August 12 to 17 to carry out the behest of the great leader President Kim Il-song on reunification, will be meaningful and significant and will brilliantly adorn the Korean nation's history of reunification movement.

In the period, there will be a starting ceremony of the grand reunification marchers' group on Mt. Paektu, a welcome rally of citizens in Pyongyang, and an evening of the festival.

And taking place at Panmunjom, the venue of the festival, on August 15 will be joint events—a great

national conference of political parties and organizations from the North, South and overseas, the sixth pan-national rally for peace and reunification of the country, a reunification concert and art exhibition by Koreans in the North, South and overseas, a joint conference of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) at which the method of reunification will be discussed, a forum of Pomchonghangnyon for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the great unity of the whole nation, a reunification photo and art exhibition of Pomchonghangnyon and so on.

This will highly demonstrate at home and abroad the proud looks of the people in the North, South and overseas who are making a dynamic advance in unity towards the reunification in the 90s.

Officials Welcome Marchers

SK1408225795 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1658 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The participants in the march of the grand national reunification festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of national liberation who held a starting ceremony on the peak of Mt. Paektu, a holy mountain of the nation, on August 13 were warmly welcomed by working people in the capital city today.

They, Koreans in the North and from abroad, member of the association of supporters for the family movement for realising democracy in South Korea Cho Yong-sam and foreign guests of honor, marched from the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture to Kim Il-song Stadium by bicycle and on foot.

Working people from all walks of life and youth and schoolchildren in the capital warmly welcomed the marchers on the routes, shouting "welcome" and "national reunification".

A Pyongyang mass rally for welcoming the marchers was held at Kim Il-song Stadium with a large attendance.

Placed amid the crowd were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Also set up there were the slogans "Let us fully fulfil the behest of the great fatherly leader of the nation for reunification!" "Let us achieve the reunification in the '90s without fail under the leadership of general Kim Chong-il, the great leader of the nation!" "Long live the grand national reunification festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of national liberation!" and so on.

When the marchers entered the stadium, the ralliers enthusiastically welcomed them with letters "national reunification" and "great national unity" projected on the background.

Present at the rally were Yang Hyong-sop, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Hwang Chang-yop and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yu Mi-yong, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; and officials concerned together with tens of thousands of working people in the city.

Chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administrative and economic committee Pak Nam-ki in his welcome address said that the marchers of the national reunification are proud vanguards of reunification for fulfilling the president's behests on achieving national unity and realizing the reunification in the '90s.

If the entire fellow countrymen in the North, the South and abroad are firmly united in the spirit of national independence and on the basis of patriotism and give a tangible contribution to the cause of reunification with those with strength devoting strength, those with knowledge devoting knowledge and those with money dedicating money, the concerted strength of the nation will increase a hundredfold and the cause of reunification will be accelerated so much, he noted. He expressed the hope that the marchers will meet those from the South at Panmunjom to spread a canvas of national unity and find a good way of reunification common to the nation at the scheduled great national conference.

When he concluded his speech, delegates of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) under the South side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youths and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) — a student of Inchon University Chong Min-chu, a student of the Catholic University Yi Hye-chong and a student of Seoul National University Choe Chong-nam who is co-secretary general of Pomchonghangnyon — came into the stadium straight from the airport.

When they were introduced, the ralliers warmly welcomed the son and daughters of the nation, who came to the North at the cost of their lives for national reunification.

In his speech on behalf of the side of overseas Koreans Yim Min-sik, secretary general of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pommynyon) and director of the secretariat of the overseas headquarters of Pommynyon, said: "We will devote our all to

accelerating national reunification in the '90s. The looks of compatriots in the homeland make us look forward to the future of reunified country.

"We will vigorously encourage the ardent desire of national reunification in different areas of the world and conduct a powerful struggle to smash the maneuverings of the anti-reunification forces resorting to freezing of division and flunkeyist treacheries."

Yi Hye-chong said in her speech that she had come to Pyongyang in the hope of successfully holding the August 15 national celebration without fail with compatriots in the North and from abroad and realising national reunification in 1995.

She said that though the anti-reunification forces' suppression still remains harsh in South Korea, the one million students of Hanchongnyon will never be undaunted in any circumstances.

Chong Min-chu said in her speech that the great unity of the 70 million fellow countrymen in the North, the South and overseas and the successful struggle of Pomchonghangnyon in the North, the South and overseas will surely bring the 50-year-long history for national reunification to reunification.

"The one million students of Hanchongnyon will fight together with you until the country is reunified," she declared.

Kim Yong-song, the head of the grand march, said in his speech: "Your loud voices ringing out at the foot of Moran Hill are powerfully encouraging all the fellow countrymen to the nationwide struggle for reunifying the country in the 90s with great national unity, true to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's precious behest for reunification and are reaching the southern tip of the country."

He further said:

"Our destination is Panmunjom. But the end of our march is the reunification of the glorious country. We will continue the march started from Mt. Paektu until a pan-national reunified state, independent, peaceful and neutral, is established on this three-thousand-ri land."

Opening Ceremony in Panmunjom

*SK1508062795 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0612 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panmunjom, August 15 (KCNA) — An opening ceremony of the grand national reunification festival for celebrating the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation was held here today with a large attendance amid the great expectation and concern of the entire 70 million fellow countrymen.

Seen in the opening ceremony place were slogans and placards, festival posters, the festival flag, flags of the North, South and overseas preparatory committees for the festival, the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) and universities and colleges and bunting. Among those slogans and placards were "Long live the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country!", "Long live the grand national reunification festival for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation!" "Let us achieve national reunification with great national unity!" and "Abrogate the 'National Security Law' blocking the grand reunification festival!"

Present at the ceremony were secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Kim Yong-sun; chairperson of the C.C., the Korean Chondoist Chongu Party Yu Mi-yong and other officials; members of the national preparatory committee for the festival and delegates from the North and overseas.

Also present were delegates of "Hanchongnyon" [Korean Federation of General Student Councils] under the South side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon, students Chong Min-chu and Yi Hye-chong, and director of joint secretariat of Pomchonghangnyon Choe Chong-nam.

Attending the ceremony were delegates of regional headquarters of Pomminnyon and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) and overseas compatriots. Among them were Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan So Man-sul, chairman of the Japan headquarters of Pomminnyon Yang Tong-min, chairman of the Pomminnyon headquarters of Koreans in China Yang Yong-tong, chairman of the European headquarters of Pomminnyon Sonu Hak-won, central member of the Canada headquarters of Pomminnyon Chon Sun-yong, Vice-chairman of the International Korean Association (Unity) Chu Yong-il and Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Pak Ku-ho.

Present there were also guests of honor from different countries including ex-president of Portugal Francisco da Costa Gomes, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco); Secretary General of Cilreco Guy Dupre; Hiroshi Wakabayashi, vice-chairman of Cilreco, honorary chairman of the Asian regional committee to support Korea's reunification and secretary general of the Japan committee for support to Korea's reunification; and Maysouk Saysompheng, president of the C.C., the

Lao Front for National Construction and chairman of the Laos-Korea Friendship Association.

The head of the march for the festival, which declared its start on the top of Mt. Paektu on August 13, reported to a co-chairman of the national preparatory committee for the festival on the arrival of the march in Panmunjom.

Opening addresses were made by Yu Mi-yong on behalf of Pomminnyon and Chong Min-chu on behalf of Pomchonghangnyon.

Then, a flag of the festival was hoisted.

Telegrams, letters and silk banners from Koreans in the North, South and overseas and from many foreigners congratulating the festival were introduced before congratulatory speeches were made.

An Pyong-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a speech on behalf of the North side.

He said that the country will certainly be reunified in the '90s as there is General Kim Chong-il, the great leader of the Korean nation and the lodestar of national reunification, and there is the steadfast reunification will of the 70 million fellow countrymen. And he called for opening a new phase for national reunification by successfully holding the festival.

Choe Chong-san, vice-chairman of the General Association of Korean Citizens in China, said, representing the overseas side, that the successful opening of the festival, after the 50-year-long trying efforts of the nation, means taking a bright road for the reunification of the country. He called for bringing earlier the cause of reunification in the '90s and fully demonstrating to the whole world the dignity of the homogeneous nation and the honor of the reunified fatherland.

Narayan Man Bijukchhe, chairman of the C.C., the Nepal Worker-Peasant Party, spoke on behalf of the guests of honor.

He hoped that under the outstanding leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, symbol of noble virtues and sagacity, the Korean people would register big successes in the endeavours for the reunification of the country and the eternal prosperity of the nation.

Kim Yong-sun at Festival

SK1508053595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0458 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panmunjom, August 15 (KCNA) — The grand national reunification festival for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation opened here at Panmunjom with a large

attendance amid the great expectation and concern of the entire 70 million Koreans.

The festival for this year marking the lapse of 50 years since national liberation and since national division by outside forces, is a great reunification festivity at which the 70 million fellow countrymen in the North, South and overseas become one to create a new turning point for reunification in the '90s.

The festival opening ceremony now under way at Panmunjom will be followed by a great national conference of delegates from political parties and public organizations in the North, South and overseas, a reunification concert and art exhibition.

And the sixth pan-national rally and the first meeting of the Central Committee of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) are to be held as part of the festival, and colorful events such as a Pomchonghangnyon joint forum and a photo and art show will take place.

Present at the ceremony are Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, other officials and delegations from the North, South and overseas, guests of honor and working people in Kaesong.

National Rally Held in Hamhung

*SK1508042595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0420 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — A national rally of Hamhung working people are being held in Korea's east coast industrial city of Hamhung this morning to mark the 50th anniversary of national liberation.

Vice-president Pak Song-chol, member of Politburo of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, made a report at the national rally, which was followed by a mammoth demonstration of more than 300,000 Hamhung working people.

Over 300,000 Attend Rally

*SK1508103495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — A national rally and a mammoth demonstration of Hamhung working people were held in Hamhung, an industrial city of Korea on the east coast, today to mark the 50th anniversary of national liberation.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was set up at the square.

Seen in the sky above the square were big balloons with streamers reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Celebration of 50 years since national liberation."

The square and the adjoining streets were crowded with more than 300,000 people.

The people paid highest tribute to President Kim Il-song. They looked back on the proud 50 years of chuche Korea and felt deep regret at his absence on the liberation day.

The platform was occupied by Premier Kang Song-san and Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu who are also Politburo members of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, Vice-president Kim Pyong-sik, who is also chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, other senior party and state officials, chief secretaries of provincial party committees, senior officials of central state organs, anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, generals of the Korean People's Army, senior officials of the party and government bodies, administrative and economic organs and public organisations of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City, heroes and those who made meritorious services and were once honored with the audience of the president.

Kim Su-chin, a department director of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and head of the Chongnyon educational workers' delegation, was among the platform party.

Invited to the reviewing stand were Yuriy Fadeyev, Russian ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Vice-president Pak Song-chol made a report at the national rally, which was followed by a mammoth demonstration of more than 300,000 Hamhungites.

A column of red flags and DPRK flags with a statue of President Kim Il-song in the van entered the square while the band played "Song of General Kim Il-song."

A storm of cheers burst forth, the letters "celebration of 50 years" were represented and thousands of balloons were let loose into the sky.

The parade exhibits on the immortal exploits performed by President Kim Il-song in victoriously leading the great anti-Japanese war and opening a new era of independence and creation in the liberated country were followed by those on the achievements made by the workers in South Hamgyong Province.

Columns of workers, farmers, school children, families, intellectuals, health workers and artistes marched past, demonstrating their happy and worthy life under the socialist system of Korea on the strength of singlehearted unity.

The demonstrators showed their firm faith and will to reunify the country in the 1990s under the three principles of national reunification — independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity — and the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation put forward by President Kim Il-song and to promote global independence and vigorously fight for victory in the socialist cause.

While the band played the song "No Motherland Without You," people marched with party flags, red flags and placards bearing revolutionary slogans, full of confidence and will to remain loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who stands in the van of the revolution.

The rally and the demonstration clearly showed the Korean people's unshakable will to uphold President Kim Il-song as the sun of chuche forever and courageously fight for final victory in the socialist cause and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the tested leadership of by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Officials Attend Mass Rally

SK1508060595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0459 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — A mass demonstration of Hamhung working people was held this morning in the industrial city of Hamhung to mark the 50th anniversary of national liberation.

The platform was taken by Premier Kang Song-san who is Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and other senior party and state officials.

Pak Song-chol Addresses Rally

SK1508085495 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean
2334 GMT 14 Aug 95

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Political Bureau Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at the central report meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the national liberation held in Hamhung — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrades, today we greet the 50th anniversary of the Korean liberation at a

historic time when the people throughout the country are accelerating the new all-out march to further strengthen my country, my fatherland, by firmly uniting around the party under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's behest.

On the significant day of the liberation, I, by the authorization of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic, warmly congratulate all people — including our working class, agricultural working people, officers and men of the People's Army, and intellectuals — who have devotedly struggled for the independent sovereignty of the fatherland and the boundless prosperity of the nation. [applause]

Also, I send my warm thanks to the South Korean people, who are persistently struggling for independence, democracy, and national reunification, as well as all overseas compatriots, who are making patriotic efforts for the socialist fatherland's prosperity and growth. [applause]

At this moment in which we greet the 50th anniversary of the national liberation, more sharply penetrated in the hearts of all people is the ardent longing for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, who recovered the lost fatherland for our people and who devoted his whole life to the endless prosperity and growth of the socialist Korea and for our people's perpetual happiness.

On this place, where sadness and bitterness in which we greet the 50th anniversary of the national liberation in absence of the respected and beloved leader [suryong], are fully penetrated into the hearts of ours, I express the most lofty respect for and extend the immortal glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song — benefactor of liberation, savor of the nation, and the forever sun of chuche — bearing the unanimous feeling of admiration of all people and officers and men of the People's Army. [applause]

Comrades, national liberation was an important event which brought about a basic change in the development of our revolution and pioneered our people's destiny. This historical cause of the nation was accomplished by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated: It was our leader [suryong] who liberated our nation from the Japanese imperialism's colonial rule and provided our people with freedom, happiness, and a worthy life.

Our people — who were forced to face the destiny of the national ruin under the Japanese imperialism's colonial rule — were able to create freedom, the government,

and new history because they upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader. This is a national fortune. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, national hero and peerless patriot, embarked on the road of revolution, taking the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulder. Thus, he led the Korean liberation under the banner of the chuche idea so that our people's liberation cause could put an end to the history of distress and setback and usher in a new era of progress and victory. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the principle of serving the people and heaven as his motto, presented a new line to achieve the cause for the national liberation with the organizational armed struggle, while uniting the popular mass. In addition, he organized and deployed the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, creatively solved all problems, from the lines, strategies, and tactics of struggle to guerrilla tactics, and wisely led the revolutionary war, the first ever in history, so that the people of a colony could achieve national liberation on their own strength.

This new-type national liberation war in which we embarked on an untrodden road on the strength of the popular masses entailed numerous difficulties and trials. However, thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding political and military leadership, devoted commanding on the vanguard, and superhuman hard work, the overall Korean revolution, which included armed struggles, was advanced victoriously, and, finally, our people's great anti-Japanese war won a final victory in August 1945. [applause]

The Army of the former Soviet Union participated in our people's battle to liberate the fatherland and gave valuable assistance. Their courage and sacrifice always remain in the memory of our people.

The historic victory in the anti-Japanese revolution was a great victory in which our people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, accomplished on independent national strength through the 20 years of arduous struggle. [applause]

The fatherland's liberation by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, was the solemn declaration of the birth of a new Korea, a chuche Korea, which was marching forward on the road of independence after bringing an end to the shameful history of toadyism and humiliation. [applause]

Because of the fatherland's liberation, our country was able to emerge in the international community as an

independent, sovereign state, and the honorable history of the land of chuche, a new Korea, which casts its ray throughout the world, has been unfolded since then.

The chuche Korea's history of 50 years is a brilliant course in which the chuche idea has been consistently implemented under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, in which the country's independence has been defended strongly, in which a new era of national development has opened, in which socialist (?world-class models) have been created, and in which a permanent basis for a victorious revolution has been built strongly. [applause]

In the early stage of the struggle to build a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song most brilliantly carried out, in our own style, the causes of building the party, the country, and the Army and, thus, firmly provided a political and military guarantee for founding the new fatherland and defeated the U.S. imperialists' aggression by using creative strategies and tactics and chuche-type war tactics. In this way, he defended the country's sovereignty and national independence and vigorously displayed, throughout the world, the might of a chuche Korea, which newly emerged in an eastern corner.

Without being tied to the past theories or experiences, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song creatively elucidated a socialist road and wisely led the struggle for a socialist revolution and socialist construction. By so doing, in a historically short period he turned our country into a socialist state that has the most advanced socialist system and the might of independence, self-sufficiency, and self-reliant defense. [applause]

By following the road of socialism guided by the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people overcame centuries-old backwardness inherited from the past and made a great leap toward progress and prosperity. [applause]

With the spirit of the self-reliance and fortitude, our people consistently carried through our party's lines on building a self-dependent national economy. Thereby, our people have built an integrated and self-reliant economy which equally develops all the fields, including light industry and agriculture, on the basis of the powerful heavy industry. By vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of socialist national culture, we have brilliantly developed the chuche-type national culture.

By thoroughly implementing the party's self-defensive military lines, our revolutionary Armed Forces have been developed and strengthened into an invincible

strong Army that can sweep away any aggressor at a stroke, and the all-people defense system with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established.

Upholding high the banner of the three revolutions — ideological, technical, and cultural — our people are powerfully accelerating the work of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea under the party's leadership. On this course, the uninterrupted development of the chuche socialist cause has been made in all the fields, including the work of remaking nature, human remodeling, and social reform.

Along with the overall development of the country, great changes have taken place in South Hamgyong Province as well. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited South Hamgyong Province about 90 times and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il about 60 times. During their visits, they spent energetic days of leadership, and led the people in the province onto the one road of creativity and prosperity. Thereby, South Hamgyong Province has today turned into a major area, playing a major role in the development of the national economy with modern science industry, machine industry, power industry, fishing industry, and advanced rural economy.

The victory our people achieved under the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong] is something that is accomplished in the most difficult and complex situation and in acute confrontation with the enemy. Therefore, it is most valuable and proud, and clearly demonstrates the superiority and vitality of our socialism. [applause]

Our people are convinced through their experiences that the popular masses-centered socialist society is a brilliant society that fully satisfies their demands for independence and their creative desires. They are very proud and fond of their socialist life they enjoy.

In our country, socialism has been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, and our people think of their destiny and the future of their fatherland only in combination with socialism.

Truly, the 50 years since the liberation of the fatherland are decades of great creation and change in which the chuche socialist Korea has been set up on the land of the fatherland which once lost its colors on the world map for many years and in which its cause has been highly displayed. It is also decades of victory and glory which laid a firm foundation for the ultimate consummation of the socialist cause, the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

The most gigantic cause, which was not realized any time and any era since Tangun founded Korea, has been achieved in the present generation and Korea's

national strength and civilization have extended to the whole world. Today's all miraculous reforms are the result of the greatest miracle effected by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on this land for the first time in the 5,000-year history of the nation. [applause]

Indeed, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the founder of chuche-based socialist Korea who opened the golden age of national prosperity and development by effecting the new beginning of socialism. He is the permanent leader [suryong] of our party and our revolution whom our people will highly uphold forever and in all generations. [applause]

The brilliant achievements made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in founding chuche Korea have been brilliantly inherited by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people.

The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il has been leading overall works of the party, the state, and revolutionary Armed Forces by assisting the revolutionary activities of the great leader [suryongnimui] from the early days. Under the wise leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, our nation has been strengthened and developed into the nation which illuminates the times with the great idea and morality; the nation with singlehearted unity which firmly defends the banner of socialism in firm unity between the leader [suryong], the party and the masses, and the stronghold-like state which no enemy can dare invade and violate. [applause]

With uncommon character and great revolutionary achievements, the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys absolute trust by the popular masses and lofty respect from all people. It is a great pride of our party and people and is the honor of chuche Korea to uphold him at the van of our revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is carrying to accomplishment the chuche revolutionary cause by leading our party, people, and revolutionary Armed Forces. On this path, our socialist fatherland will shine with the name of the respected leader [suryongnim], and will develop and prosper forever. Thus, the dignity and honor as the Kim Il-song nation will be highly displayed throughout the whole world. [applause]

Comrades, a half-century has passed since our people realized the historic cause of national liberation. However, our revolutionary cause which was pioneered in the Paektu forest has not ended.

We must go through the road of struggle filled with arduousness and trials in the future and must defend the red banner of revolution to the end.

Today we are faced with a glorious and sacred task to make our nation, our fatherland, stronger and wealthier by keeping the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lifetime teaching, and to carry to accomplishment the chuche revolutionary cause by achieving national reunification.

Following the party's leadership, we must overcome trials and challenge of history in firm unity with one mind and one intention and more vigorously fight to carry to accomplishment the chuche socialist cause.

It is a basic guarantee for victory in our revolution to cherish the sense of loyalty to the party and to the leader and a firm faith in the socialist cause.

All party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and people should invariably uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the eternal leader [suryong] of our party and revolution for thousands of years, and should resolutely defend, safeguard, and glorify the immortal revolutionary achievement of the leader for thousands of ages. [applause]

In order to complete to the end the chuche revolutionary cause, following the will of the respected and beloved leader [suryong], the leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il should be upheld with loyalty. The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is the destiny of our fatherland and nation, and the ever-victorious banner of our revolution. [applause]

All party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and people should bear the victorious faith that as long as we have the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our socialist cause will win without fail, should uphold and follow Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty and filial piety, and should think and act according to the party's ideology and intention anytime anywhere. [applause]

In conformity with the given situation and the demands for developing our revolution, we should thoroughly implement the revolutionary lines of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense; vigorously continue the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural; and further strengthen the political, economic, and military might of the country. All party members and working people should strike up the drum of revolution and effect a new upsurge in the socialist construction, so as to make this significant year, the 50th anniversary of the fatherland liberation and party founding, the most brilliant year of victory in our fatherland history.

All working people, including the heroic working class, should highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and thoroughly implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy so as to make

an epochal improvement in the people's standard of living and strongly demonstrate the superiority and invincibility of our style of socialism. We will continue to implement the party's military line of self-defense and make the country's defense invincible and defend the socialist fatherland like an impregnable fortress. Should the enemies dare creep into an inch of the sky, land, and sea of our sacred fatherland, we will mercilessly destroy and sweep away the aggressors. [applause]

We should firmly adhere to our party's policy to give precedence to the ideological work in order to vigorously carry out the revolution and construction, and should further strengthen the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks. By ensuring precedence to the ideological work, further strongly arming the people with the socialist ideology—the chuche idea, and solidifying the position of the socialist ideology, we should vigorously advance the revolutionary struggle and construction with the ideological and spiritual might of the popular masses pivoted by the working class.

The single-hearted unity is an immortal and honorable tradition of our revolution. All party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and people should protect like the pupils of the eyes the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks centered by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and should achieve the chuche revolutionary cause with the strength of the single-hearted unity. [applause]

The most important and urgent task in the struggle of our party and people to carry to accomplishment the chuche revolutionary cause is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried out bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for a long period of time. This was aimed at establishing an independent democratic state on the land of our 3,000-ri long fatherland and at building a new society in which all people live happily.

An end must be put to the tragedy of division in our country and our fatherland must be reunified without fail. The history of the past 50 years since the nation was liberated includes the days when the North and the South traversed along the two different roads of independence and subjugation and of reunification and division in our country.

From the time when the history of national division began to the present, our party and people put forward most reasonable proposals for achieving national reuni-

fication based on the position of national independence, and made all possible efforts to achieve them.

Stating that the most precious gift he can present to our people is national reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song directed all efforts, energy and toils to remove pains of national division, which our people were suffering, and to establish nationwide sovereignty of the nation.

The respected leader [suryongnim] put forward most scientific ideas, theories, policies and methods pertaining to national reunification based on the nation-centered view for national reunification, and energetically led the struggle to realize them. Until the last moments of his life, he paid keen attention to the sacred cause of national reunification and opened a new turning point in national reunification.

However, in spite of our sincere efforts and persistent struggle, no substantive progress was made in resolving the question of national reunification, because the South Korean authorities consistently pursued anti-Republic and antireunification confrontation maneuvers.

The United States, even today when the Cold War has ended, has not discarded the policy of strength, and is continually strengthening criminal maneuvers to crush our socialism behind the scene of dialogue. Following this, the Kim Yong-sam group in South Korea, adhering to the policy of relying on outside forces, unilaterally nullified the documents of agreement between the North and the South, and are running amok with an arms buildup and northward aggressive war exercise. In addition, begging for permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, the Kim Yong-sam group is viciously perpetrating anti-national maneuvers for reunification through victory over communists.

Some time ago, the U.S. and South Korean authorities staged so-called the Korean War Memorial events in Washington and conspired on the joint strategy against North Korea. This shows that they do not want peace on the Korean peninsula and Korea's reunification but are continually pursuing political and military confrontation with us.

We brand the anachronistic act of the United States and South Korean authorities to strengthen their cooperative system against us and to invariably advance along the path of confrontation, as an open challenge to the surging protest and desire of our 70 million fellow countrymen and as a criminal act of ridiculing the progressive people aspiring to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and Asian-Pacific region. We sternly denounce their act.

Due to the maneuvers of the internal and external divisionist forces, there are still difficulties and obstacles laid on the road toward reunification. However, we are optimistic about the future of the fatherland reunification. Our nation is a homogeneous nation with a long 5,000-year history. No force can perpetually divide our nation in two.

Today, all Korean compatriots living in the North, South, and overseas are upholding the banner of the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation and relentlessly waging the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland. The pan-national fatherland reunification movement is developing at a new and higher level. We should continue firmly adhering to the three principles of the fatherland reunification, the reunification method through a confederal state, and the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so as to achieve the leader's will for reunification without fail. [applause]

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, a peerless patriot and the lodestar of the fatherland reunification, is standing at the fore of our party and people's struggle for the fatherland reunification. [applause] As long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the most just and realistic reunification program, and the invincibility of the pro-reunification and patriotic forces, we will achieve the cause for the fatherland reunification without fail. [applause]

Independence, peace, and friendship are the faith our party and the Republic Government have consistently adhered to in external relations. We will ceaselessly strengthen unity and solidarity with socialist countries, nonaligned countries, and all countries that support independence, accelerate the realization of independence in the world, and actively wage a struggle to achieve the victory of the socialist cause. No matter how arduous is the future of our revolution, the just cause of the people, who follow the great party's experienced and tested leadership, will be invincible and ever-victorious. [applause]

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee centered by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il and more vigorously wage the struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and complete the chuch'e revolutionary cause. [applause]

Hurrah for the revolutionary ideology of the great leader [suryong] of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

Hurrah for the organizer and leader [yongdoja] of all the victories of our people—the glorious Workers Party of Korea! [applause]

Hurrah for the 50th anniversary of the fatherland liberation! [applause]

Report on Rally

*SK1508044695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — It is 50 years since the Korean people were freed from Japanese imperialism's colonial rule.

A national rally was held in the industrial city of Hamhung to mark this anniversary.

Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, made a report at the rally.

The reporter said:

Korea's liberation was an important event which brought about a radical change in the development of the Korean revolution and the destiny of the Korean people. This historical cause of the nation was accomplished by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said: "It was our leader who liberated our nation from Japanese imperialism's colonial rule and provided our people with freedom, happiness and a worthy life."

The great Comrade Kim Il-song, a national hero and peerless patriot, embarked on the road of revolution, taking the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulder. He led the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea so that our people's liberation cause could put an end to the history of distress and setback and usher in a new era of progress and victory.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song's extraordinary political and military leadership, devoted command and superhuman efforts, the Korean revolution as a whole including the armed struggle made a victorious progress and the Korean people could win final victory in the great anti-Japanese war in August 1945.

The historic victory in the anti-Japanese revolution was a great victory. The Korean people completed the cause of national liberation with their own efforts through 20 years of arduous struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The liberation of Korea by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a solemn event which terminated the shameful history of sycophancy and humiliation and

declared the birth of a new Korea which would advance along the road of independence.

Over the past 50 years, chuche Korea has followed a proud path. The chuche idea has been applied consistently, the independence of the country defended firmly, a new epoch of national prosperity opened, a model of socialism for the century created and the solid foundation for victory in the revolution laid under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean people are proud of the valuable victory they achieved in the most difficult and complex situation and in acute confrontation with the enemy under the leadership of the party and the leader. It clearly demonstrates the superiority and vitality of our socialism.

The Korean people are convinced through their experiences that Korea's socialist society based on the masses fully satisfies their demands for independence and their creative desires. They are very proud and fond of their socialist life.

In Korea, socialism has been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, who think of their destiny and the future of their country in combination with socialism.

The 50 years since the liberation of Korea are decades of great creation and change, victory and glory in that socialist Korea of chuche has been built and become famous worldwide on the land which once lost its colours on the world map for many years, and a firm foundation has been laid for the completion of socialism, the chuche revolutionary cause.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the founding father of socialist Korea of chuche, who ushered in a new epoch of socialism and a heyday of national prosperity. He is the eternal leader of our party and revolution, whom our people will hold in high esteem for all ages.

Comrade Kim Il-song's cause of building chuche Korea is being creditably carried forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people.

As Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading our party, people and revolutionary Armed Forces to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, our socialist country will shine with the august name of Comrade Kim Il-song and prosper endlessly and the dignity and honor of the Kim Il-song nation will be highly demonstrated worldwide.

We are faced with the honorable and sacred task to make our country and motherland more prosperous, reunify the country and accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, true to the behests of Comrade Kim Il-song.

To this end, we must uphold Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership with a single heart based on loyalty and filial piety.

We must strictly keep to the revolutionary line of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance in national defence, push ahead with the three revolutions — ideological, technical and cultural — and increase the political, economic and military potentials of the country to meet the demands of the situation and the developing revolution.

We will hold fast to the party's military line of self-reliance, increase the defence capabilities of the country and firmly defend the socialist motherland. If the enemies intrude into our inviolable sky, land and seas even an inch, we will annihilate the aggressors mercilessly.

Singlehearted unity is an immortal glorious tradition of our revolution.

The party members, People's Army soldiers and other people must firmly defend the singlehearted unity of our revolutionary ranks around Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, and win victory in the chuche socialist cause on the strength of this singlehearted unity.

We must remain true to the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for reunification through confederacy and the ten-point program of the great unity of the whole nation, which were put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, and fulfil his behests on reunification.

The country will be reunified without fail as we are under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, a peerless great man and the lodestar of national reunification, and as we have the absolutely reasonable and realistic program of reunification and the invincible strength of the pro-reunification patriotic forces.

Our party and the DPRK Government will constantly strengthen unity and solidarity with the socialist, non-aligned and all other countries advocating independence and vigorously fight to promote global independence and win victory in the socialist cause, true to the motto of independence, peace and friendship in foreign relations.

Panmunjom Conference Backs Confederation Formula

SK1508063195 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0617 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panmunjom, August 15 (KCNA) — A great national conference was held here today to confirm on the way of the country's reunification, the way common to the nation.

Saying the confederation formula is the choice of the nation, the way of reunification, the participants called on the compatriots at home and abroad to choose the confederation formula.

The appeal to the 70 million fellow countrymen which was adopted at the conference mirrors the unanimous will of all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas, the will for reunifying the country in the '90s.

It recalls that the participants in the conference unanimously confirmed that the reunification by confederacy is the reunification format common to the nation.

"Since there exist different ideologies and systems in the North and the South, the shortcut to peace and reunification of our nation is to reunify the country through confederation with neither side conquering the other or being conquered," it says.

"All the compatriots at home and abroad who do not want confrontation and war but truly hope for peace and reunification of the country must choose the confederation formula favorable to both the North and the South and beneficial to the whole nation," it stresses.

It calls on all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas to turn out as one for the establishment of a pan-national reunified state through confederacy.

It also calls for smashing the anti-reunification forces' "institutional unification doctrine" contrary to the confederation formula with concerted efforts of the nation. The appeal brands the "institutional unification doctrine" as an anti-national concept for division and war.

It appeals to all the fellow countrymen to lift up voices demanding the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and launching a vigorous nationwide struggle for putting the nonaggression declaration into effect.

More on Conference

SK1508063595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0622 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panmunjom, August 15 (KCNA) — The figures from all walks of life in the North, South and overseas unanimously said at the great historic national conference drawing the attention of the 70 million Koreans that the way of reunification through confederacy should be adopted to achieve the 90s' national reunification ardently desired by the whole nation.

The conference of political parties and organizations from the North, South and overseas for confirming the way of the country's reunification common to the nation

has just closed at the Tongil House in the northern portion of Panmunjom.

Keynote reports and speeches of the delegates from the North and overseas were made at the conference.

The reporters and speakers expressed full support to the proposal for reunification through confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, saying that the proposal should be adopted as the way of reunification common to the nation.

An appeal to the 70 million Koreans was adopted at the conference.

The appeal called for turning out as one to the struggle for frustrating the anti-reunification moves of the splittist forces and realising reunification through confederacy.

The conference confirmed the determination of the Korean nation to accomplish the cause of national reunification through confederacy with united efforts, instilled a new hope and confidence in national reunification into the hearts of all Koreans and made a breakthrough of reunification in the 90s. Thus it became an important turning point in achieving the country's reunification.

Reunification Delegates Honor Kim Il-song

*SK1208151995 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1516 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Delegates to the Grand National Reunification Festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation, overseas Koreans and foreign guests of honor today visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace where the great leader President Kim Il-song is preserved in state and paid homage to him.

Seen among them were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art of Korea and chairman of the North side Headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon); Yu Mi-yong, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-Ku, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and other officials concerned.

The visitors paid the highest tribute to President Kim Il-song, the eternal sun of humankind, before his statue.

Then, they entered the hall where he is preserved in state and made a deep bow in deep reverence.

The participants expressed the highest respect to him, firmly convinced that he will always be alive in the hearts of humankind.

Delegates Pledge To Implement Reunification

*SK1208224695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1535 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Participants in the Grand National Reunification Festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation held a grand meeting before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill here today to pledge themselves to carry out his behest for reunification.

The meeting was attended by Yang Hyong-sop, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, delegates to the festival, guests of honor, Koreans overseas and working people of various social strata in Pyongyang, more than 10,000 in all.

They laid floral baskets before the statue of President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification, in the name of delegations of compatriots in the north, the South and overseas to the festival, Chong Yong-sam, member of the Association of Supporters for the Family Movement for Realising Democracy in South Korea and foreign guests of honor, and paid homage to him.

Speeches were delivered at the meeting.

Delegate of the North side Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, said the imperishable feats the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song performed for reunification with all efforts, considering that the biggest gift for the Korean nation would be the country's reunification, will always remain shining in the history of the Korean nation.

"We will always devote ourselves to promoting national reconciliation and unity in line with the 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation put forward by him," he declared.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan So Man-sul, on behalf of overseas Koreans, said: "We, overseas Korean activists for reunification, will give priority to the unity of reunification champions abroad on the principle of subordinating everything to national reunification as taught by the great President Kim Il-song."

Kang Kyong-hui, on behalf of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youths and Students for the Country's Reunification, said: "We, youths and students, will keep unchanged our will to become the last generation of divided Korea and the first generation of the reunified country by undauntedly fighting in any hardships and trials, deeply aware of our historical mission."

On behalf of the foreign guests of honor, Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea, said: "We, who set store by the idea of independence, peace and friendship, will invigorate the movement for supporting Korean reunification in all parts of the world and conduct a brisk movement for thwarting the anti-reunification moves of the international reactionary coalition and the South Korean authorities."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

It noted:

"We will steadfastly keep to and thoroughly implement the three principles of national reunification to provide a new turning point for the independent and peaceful reunification, make a tangible contribution to the cause and further strengthen solidarity among the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas in the struggle for reunification, united closely under the 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation.

"We will further intensify the nationwide struggle for establishing a new peace mechanism and removing military confrontation in the Korean peninsula and rise up in the common struggle of the nation for the abolition of the "National Security Law" and the demolition of the physical barrier.

"We will work hard to reach a pan-national agreement on the formula for reunification by confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments."

The resolution continued:

"The reunification in the '90s is definite because we have the most just reunification programme laid down by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the invincible patriotic forces for reunification guided by General Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of the country's reunification.

"We, faithful to the fatherly leader's behest for reunification, will make greater efforts for reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, under the wise guidance of respected general Kim Chong-il, thus achieving the reunification of the country in the '90s without fail."

Prior to the meeting, the participants, separated into two groups, made a street march to Mansu Hill from Kim Il-song Square and the plaza near the Arch of Triumph.

They were warmly welcomed by a large number of citizens on the streets.

The marchers and welcomers chanted "Long live the Grand National Reunification Festival marking the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation," "Let us hand a reunified country down to posterity," "Let us establish a pan-national reunified state, independent, peaceful and neutral," "Let us make a breakthrough for reunification in the '90s through the Grand Reunification Festival," "National reunification," "Korea is one," etc.

The meeting fully demonstrated the unanimous desire and will of the 70 million Koreans in the North, the South and overseas to accomplish the historical cause of reunification in the '90s without fail as wished by President Kim Il-song.

Service Marks 50th Anniversary of Liberation

*SK1408051995 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0511 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — A grand service took place at the Pongsu Church in Pyongyang on Sunday [13 August] to mark the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation at a time when the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas with the fervent desire to terminate the division of the nation and reunify the country are striving to make a success of the Grand National Reunification Festival which is planned to be held on the occasion.

Attending it were laymen of the Pongsu Church and chapels in the city, Rev. An Sung-un, who came over to the northern half of Korea from South Korea, Rev. Kim Hyo-sin, leader of the Federation of the U.S. Churches for Korean Reunification, Rev. Kim Kye-ho of the Minami Church in Nagoya, Japan, and many other clergymen from abroad and foreign believers.

The service was co-chaired by Rev. Yi Song-pong and Rev. An Sung-un.

Rev. Yi Song-pong preached a sermon on the subject "With Desire for Year of Reunification." Clergymen made a joint prayer with a "1995 Prayer Text of Believers in North and South Korea for Peaceful Reunification" which was agreed upon by the Christian organisations in North and South Korea.

Then followed the donation of money by believers, a singing session, the holy communion.

Rev. Kim Hyo-sin and Rev. An Sung-un made addresses of greetings.

Rev. Kim Hyo-sin said he met with many clergymen in Seoul before coming to the Grand National Reunification Festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of national liberation, adding that he keenly felt through the current service that reunification has already been achieved through the minds of believers in the North and South.

He vowed to work hard to reunify the country in the 90s without fail.

Rev. An Sung-un said that the "Agency for National Security Planning" [ANSP] stretched out its tentacles to him when he was conducting his activities as a missionary in China for four years and that with a view to disobeying the instructions of the agency he came over to the northern half of Korea in accordance with the intention of God.

While touring different places in the northern half of Korea, he realised what he heard of North Korea through a propaganda offensive in South Korea is a sheer lie, he said, and continued:

The freedom of religious belief is guaranteed and relations among the people are characterised by overflowing affection and amity in the northern half of Korea. I feel grateful to President Kim Il-song and General Kim Chong-il for administering such politics.

He went on to say that the freedom of religious belief is ruthlessly violated by the "Agency for National Security Planning" in South Korea and that with the "ANSP" left intact it is impossible to achieve national reunification and affection and amity, the intention of God.

Many overseas compatriots and foreigners are participating in the current festival, but the "ANSP" is keeping South Koreans from going to the northern half of Korea for the festival, he said.

He called for dissolution of the "ANSP".

He hoped that Rev. Cho Yong-ki, chairman of the Evangelical Church in Yoido, and other South Korean believers will pray for reunification. And he vowed to be a pastor who will pray for the nation and reunification, living in the wonderful society in the northern half of Korea.

At the end of the service, all the participants rose and sang hand in hand, at the top of their voices, the song "Our Wish Is Reunification."

On that same day, believers in Chilgol Church and those in chapels in different parts of the country had similar services with the residential quarters as a unit.

NDFSK Urges 'Nationwide Patriotic Struggle'

*SK1408052395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the National Democratic Front of South Korea [NDFSK] in an appeal issued on the threshold of the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation called upon South Korean people to turn out as one in a nationwide patriotic struggle for national reunification against national division, according to radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

The document calls for keeping national reunification ahead of other affairs and subordinating the interests of political parties, organisations and the people from all walks of life to the realisation of the country's reunification.

Deprived of free speech about reunification, people in factories, farming and fishing villages, campuses and other places of South Korea should rise up to make without fail a success of the nation's common festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of August 15 national liberation, it says, and goes on:

Let us scrap the notorious "National Security Law" for division, a legacy of the era of Cold War, and abolish the "Agency for National Security Planning," the abode of splittists, and pull down the cursed concrete wall, a symbol of territorial division.

Let us frustrate schemings of the Kim Jong-sam group for "unified channel of dialogue" and provide a nationwide forum for reunification dialogue.

Let us hold higher the torchlight of struggle against the United States, behind-the-scene manipulator of the Kwangju massacre.

Let us set up an independent, democratic government, which will not allow the intervention of foreign forces and dictatorial rule, and build a unified state in conformity with the unanimous will of the 70 million Koreans.

The appeal says that all those who love the country and the nation should transcend narrow differences in social system, idea, and region as well as small interests of individuals, firmly get united under the banner of the 10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation and turn out to set up a unified confederal state, self-determined, peaceful and neutral.

International Solidarity Meeting Held 14 Aug

*SK1408152295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1511 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — An international solidarity meeting was held here Monday in support of Korea's reunification, which featured discussions on ways of preserving a durable peace in Korea and promoting her peaceful reunification.

An appeal to the world's peaceloving people was adopted there.

The appeal calls attention to the fact that the present authorities of South Korea totally freezed multichannelled dialogue and contacts including high-level talks between North and South of Korea, which were in progress in the past days, while inciting inter-Korean confrontation.

The document reads in part:

The meeting bitterly condemned the South Korean authorities for suppressing those who want to participate in the August 15 grand national reunification festival, a joint ceremony of the Korean people in the north, the South and overseas desirous of reunification on the occasion the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

It expressed concern about the large military manoeuvres the U.S. bellicose elements are staging under various names in place of the U.S.-South Korea joint manoeuvres "Team Spirit" even today when the removal of hostile relations between the DPRK and the U.S. is on the order of the day in the wake of the adoption of the framework agreement between the two countries.

It confirmed again that the most reasonable way of Korea's reunification is to realise confederation based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down in the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement and reiterated in the December 1991 North-South agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchange.

It extended full support to the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, put forward by the great President Kim Il-song, as well as to the "10-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country," a great charter of the national unity authored and published by President Kim Il-song.

It earnestly called for an immediate scrapping of the "National Security Law" of South Korea, an obstacle to the great unity of the Korean nation, and the removal of the concrete wall which divides Korea into the North and South.

The meeting strongly urged the United States to immediately respond to negotiations with the DPRK to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and set up a new peace- keeping mechanism and to sincerely discharge the duties it assumes under the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement.

It also strongly called upon the United States to deprive the U.S. Forces present in South Korea of the helmet of the "U.N. Forces" and immediately pull its forces out of South Korea, taking along military hardware in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly session.

Considering that Korea's reunification is an urgent issue which brooks no further delay for peace and security in Asia and the world, the meeting earnestly called upon the world's peaceloving people to extend more active support and solidarity to the Korean people in their nationwide struggle for a new peace mechanism in the Korean peninsula and national reunification based on confederacy formula.

More on Meeting

*SK1408153095 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1519 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — An international solidarity meeting for Korea's reunification was held here on Monday.

It was attended by Marshal Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of the Portuguese Republic and honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco), vice-chairmen of Cilreco, guests of honor who have come to participate in the grand national reunification festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the five continents, and foreigners staying in Korea.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People; Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee; and officials concerned were present.

At the meeting Guy Dupre, secretary general of Cilreco, made a keynote report and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, a supplementary report.

Then speeches were made.

It also adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the peaceloving people of the world.

Kim Chong-il Sends Floral Basket to Hamhung

*SK1508043395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) — Floral baskets were laid today before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song in Hamhung, an industrial city on the eastern coast of Korea, by cadres of the party and the state, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, servicemen of the People's Army and working people of organs, factories, enterprises, and co-op farms in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung on the occasion of 50th anniversary of the country's liberation.

A floral basket sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], was lying before the statue of President Kim Il-song.

KPA colours were being set up and guards of honor of the three services were lining up solemnly around the statue.

The floral basket-laying ceremony was participated in by Premier Kang Song-san and Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu who are Politburo members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-president Kim Pyong-sik, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Social Democratic Party, cadres of the WPK and the state, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading officials of the party, power, administrative and economic organs and working people's organizations in South Hamgyong Province, servicemen and working people from all walks of life.

Also on hand were the Russian Ambassador to Korea Yuryi Fadeyev and embassy officials.

The head of the guards of honor of the Korean People's Army made a salutation towards the statue of President Kim Il-song.

After the playing of the national anthem, a floral basket in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the DPRK was presented amid the floral basket-laying music.

A floral basket was laid in the name of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

Then, floral baskets were laid in the name of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and the party, power, administrative and economic organs, working people's organizations, factories, enterprises, co-op farms and schools in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

A floral basket in the name of the Russian Embassy in Pyongyang was also presented.

The participants made bows in reverence for President Kim Il-song.

Kim Chong-il Receives Letter From Delegates

*SK1408151695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the participants in the international solidarity meeting for Korea's reunification which was held here on August 14.

Saying the meeting discussed the issues of supporting the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and setting up a new peace mechanism in the Korean peninsula, the letter continued:

The participants expressed great admiration for the fact that with the unremitting and energetic activities and outstanding leadership his excellency the great leader Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the nationwide struggle of the Korean people to carry into effect the behests of respected President Kim Il-song to achieve the national reunification in the 1990s. They also manifested the determination to more extensively conduct the international solidarity movement on a new higher plane in support of the Korean people's struggle to frustrate intervention by foreign forces and the moves of the splittists and achieve national reunification.

Believing that the reunification of Korea will be certainly achieved as long as his excellency the great leader Kim Chong-il leads the Korean revolution, we sincerely wish His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great leader of the Korean people, a long life in good health for Korea's reunification, the happiness of the Korean people and the ultimate victory in the accomplishment of the cause of global independence.

Book on Kim Chong-il Published in Thailand

*SK1408152495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1515 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The book "Star of Mt. Paektu Kim Chong-il, Great Son of the Korean People" praising the greatness of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was written and published by professor of the Chiangmai University of Thailand Sawas Buntangsook [as received] and his daughter.

The book carries a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The book says that Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in a log cabin of Mt. Paektu secret camp on February 16, 1942 and spent his childhood amid the gun reports and gun smoke of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and experienced the building of a new country after the liberation and harsh ordeals of the war.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly personified the qualifications of an outstanding leader, following the leadership traits of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and he was elected a great successor of the chuche cause, says the book.

The book highly praises him as a genuine statesman, militarist and true leader of the people.

The book says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il was awarded the title of a hero of the DPRK for his tireless efforts and exploits for the people. His great idea for the motherland and the people and his noble desire to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause are brightly lighting the whole land of Korea and the world like a star of Mt. Paektu.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Maltese Guest

*SK1408153895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Joe Debono Grech [as received], vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea and former deputy leader of the Malta Labour Party, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Kim Chong-il Receives Letter From Attaches

*SK1408155295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1534 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from

the military attaches corps here on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The floral basket and the congratulatory letter were handed on Monday to an official concerned by military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy Tran Thuc [name as received] who is doyen of the military attaches corps.

He said Korea's reunification will be realized without fail in the '90s under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the basis of the three principles of national reunification and the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation which were put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Councillors' Corps Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il

*SK1208152295 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from a foreign Economic and Commercial Councillors' Corps in Korea on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

The floral basket and congratulatory letter were handed to an official concerned by head of the corps Yevgeniy Bilim, trade representative of Russia, today.

Monument to Kim Il-song Autograph Erected

*SK1208010895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2231 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Panmunjom, August 11 (KCNA) — A monument to the autograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song was erected in front of the Tongil House at Panmunjom on the threshold of the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation.

On July 7, 1994, President Kim Il-song, concerned about the reunification question of the country, read a piled-up document related to reunification without relieving his fatigue from his activities for the state affairs under the midsummer heat and wrote "Kim Il-song, July 7, 1994" in the first page of the document.

His autograph is engraved in the monument.

The monument also contains letters reading "The patriotic intention of respected President Kim Il-song, who left his name, the last signature in his life, to a historic document concerning the issue of terminating national division and reunifying the country, will be always kept in the memory of the people."

Carved in the lower part of the monument are 82 blossoms of magnolia meaning the year marking his

82d birthday, the year in which he left the immortal autograph, and showing Korean people's will to always remain loyal to him, who devoted himself to national reunification.

The total length of the granite monument is 9.4 metres and the panel of letters is 7.7 metres wide. This represents the unanimous desire of the Korean people to keep July 7, 1994 recorded in the nation's history.

An unveiling ceremony of the monument was held on August 11.

It was unveiled by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

In his address, Kim Yong-sun said:

"From the days when he returned home after liberating the country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sorrowing at the division of the country and the nation, had put forward the most reasonable and realistic policies and proposals for national reunification in each period and stage of the revolution and construction and triumphantly led the struggle to put them into effect.

"Under the very strained and grim situation last year, he frustrated the imperialist coalition's anti-DPRK campaign and turned adversities into favourable circumstances with superb strategies. He also initiated an inter-Korean summit with a patriotic intention for reunification, and provided a new prospect of reunification.

"The world has not known such an ardent patriot and a peerless great man as the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had devotedly worked for the country and the nation until he passed away in his office at an advanced age of above 80. And such letters containing a noble intention as the autograph left by him cannot be seen in any other countries.

"To reunify the divided country was the intention of Comrade Kim Il-song, who dedicated his whole life to the country and the nation. We must achieve national reunification in the '90s at any cost, thus fully discharging our noble duty and revolutionary obligation as the soldiers and disciples of Comrade Kim Il-song, who passed away with the country yet to be reunified."

Kim Yong-sun further said:

"Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader of our party and people and the lodestar of national reunification who has inherited on the highest level the idea, leadership and virtues of Comrade Kim Il-song and devoted himself to the chuche revolutionary cause started on Mt. Paektu. We must remain loyal

and devoted to him and cement in every way the singlehearted unity of our party and revolutionary ranks centred on him, so as to creditably implement under his leadership the intention of Comrade Kim Il-song for reunification."

Kim Yong-sun called on all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas to rise up in the struggle for national reunification, closely rallied in line with "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Participants in the ceremony planted trees around the monument.

The ceremony was participated in by senior officials of political parties, organizations and administrative and economic organs, working people of various social strata, youths and students.

Overseas Koreans Visit Kim Il-song Statue

*SK1208051095 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Overseas compatriots visited the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song standing on Mansu Hill on Friday.

Among them were a delegation of Korean residents in the United States headed by Sont Hak-won, honorary chairman of the U.S. headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), a delegation of Korean residents in Canada led by Chon Sun-yong, central member of the Canadian regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, and a delegation of Korean residents in Europe led by Choe Ki-hwan, chairman of the European regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, who are staying here to participate in the grand national reunification festival for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country. They laid bouquets before the statue and made a bow.

Foreigners Lay Flowers at Kim Il-song Statue

*SK1208051495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Oum Lieng Cheat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang, and embassy officials and the Japan-Korea friendship delegation and the delegation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Dietmen's League for Promoting Japan-Korea Friendship on August 11 laid floral baskets and made bows before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang.

Oum Lieng Cheat said that they honoured the memory of the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

President Kim Il-song was a great man who fought not only for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people but also for the freedom and liberation of the oppressed peoples all over the world, he added.

Councillors' Corps Lays Basket at Statue

*SK1208152395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1519 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — The Economic and Commercial Councillors' Corps in Korea today laid a floral basket before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill here and paid homage to him on the threshold of the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation.

Seen in the ribbon of the floral basket are letters "His Excellency the Great Leader Kim Il-song Will Be Immortal."

Unity Committee Holds Folk Song Art Festival

*SK1208101895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — The Preparatory Committee of the International Korean Association (Unity) for the Grand National Reunification Festival celebrating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the country sponsored the second Korean Folk Song Art Festival in Soldaski, Uzbekistan, on August 5.

Sok Myong-son, vice-chairman of the International Korean Association (Unity) and chairman of the Association of Koreans in Uzbekistan (Unity), in his opening address denounced the splitist moves of the South Korean puppet clique and called upon all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas to take the road of reunification.

Then, congratulatory speeches were made, which was followed by an art performance.

Put on stage were colorful numbers including "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "My Country Is Best".

At the end of the performance, all the artists appeared on the stage and sang the song "Our Desire Is Reunification," while spectators responded, shouting slogans "national reunification" and "Korea is one".

Long-Distance Belt Conveyor Near Completion

*SK1208102595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA) — Another long-distance belt conveyor is being built at the final stage in Korea.

It, more than 5,570 metres in full length, connects the Sunchon Cement Complex, a mighty building-material industry base of the country, the February 8 Chiktong Youth Coal Mine and an argillite mine. In this section there are 11 relaying and motor stations.

The long distance belt conveyor consists of conveyors Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4-1 and scraping process. It has the capacity to annually convey millions of tons of coal and argillite.

The builders have carried out over 95 percent of the general project. They set themselves the goal to complete it before the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. They are building a crushing ground and laying electric car lines at the final stage.

Changjingang Power Plant Increases Production

SK1208135495 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1120 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] With the vigorous spirit of overfulfilling July's power production target, power producers at the No. 4 power generation worksite at the Changjingang Power Plant, who rose to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with a proud and laborious success, are increasing production in August by properly managing water in compliance with the conditions of the monsoon season. While preventing water waste by properly organizing waterway management projects in recent days, when the amount of water is sufficient, the worksite is increasing power production.

With a high sense of responsibility and a spirit of befitting masters, Comrades Han Chang-chu, O Chol-yong, and Kim Nam-chol, operators of the facility, are guaranteeing the operation of the power facilities at full capacity by properly checking [word indistinct] each system, including the cooling water system. As a result, lately power plants are sending more power to socialist construction sites by increasing power production to the maximum.

South Korea

Army General Said Next MAC Senior Member
SK1508095795 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
15 Aug 95 p 2

[By Yi Muk-hui]

[FBIS Translated Text] A high-ranking government official revealed on 14 August that the government finalized its stance that an ROK Army general will continuously carry out the mission as the senior delegate to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] even after General Hwang Won-cho, current senior delegate to the MAC, retires from active duty in late August.

It was learned that such a decision was finalized in consultation with the U.S. Army authorities, and a general who now works at the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command will most likely to be appointed as senior delegate to the MAC.

The government official said: "Some stated that with the retirement of General Hwang, a U.S. Army general should be appointed to the senior delegate to the MAC so as to induce North Korea to the MAC meeting. However, the ROK and U.S. Governments shared a view that such a step is something that is being dragged into North Korea's propaganda and that a ROK general should continue to serve as the senior delegate to this end."

He added: "North Korea's recognition of the armistice system and its response to North-South dialogue are more important than who is the senior delegate to the MAC."

U.S. Hospital To Treat 2 Wounded in Kwangju

SK1508101095 Seoul YONHAP in English
0746 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kwangju, South Korea, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — Two men wounded during the armed suppression of Kwangju citizens' uprising for democracy in May 1980 will leave for the United States late next month for special treatment at a federal relief hospital in Los Angeles.

They are Pak Sang-chol, 28, of Kwangju who got a bullet wound in the spine and Kim Yu-song, 20, of Taejon who also had a bullet wound in the right wrist. Pak now is suffering from the paralysis of his lower body, while Kim's right wrist has since stopped growing.

Their treatment by the Los Angeles hospital was arranged by the Korean-language newspaper in Los Angeles, L.A. HANGUK ILBO, according to an association of those wounded in the Kwangju civil upheaval.

The costs for their treatment for about three weeks at the Los Angeles hospital, including special examinations and operations, estimated at a total of 60,000 to 100,000 dollars for the two, will be provided by two private U.S. medical associations, and the costs of their stay in the U.S. city will be paid by an association of the Korean community in the city.

Pak and Kim will be the first to be treated in the United States among some 300 people wounded during the Kwangju uprising for democracy.

Daily Analyzes U.S. Visits by DPRK Officials

SK1408061995 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
14 Aug 95 p 11

[Report by Kim Song-chin: "U.S. Visits by High-Ranking North Korean Officials Have Become Frequent"]

[FBIS Translated Text] High-ranking North Korean officials are rushing to visit the United States.

Activities of the North Korean mission to the United Nations are rapidly expanding after the settlement of the nuclear negotiations. In addition, visits by high-ranking North Korean officials have expanded to the entire U.S. area.

The start of the rush of U.S. junkets by high-ranking North Korean officials began with the visit of Chang Ung, secretary of the North Korean Olympic Committee (bureau director general-level) to Atlanta in December 1994. His visit was to attend a general meeting of the International Olympic Organizational Committee held in Atlanta, the venue of the 1996 summer Olympic Games. However, his visit was the "entrance on stage" by a high-ranking North Korean official, thus it attracted the attention of Korean residents in the United States.

In early January 1995, Pak Kil-yon, North Korean ambassador to the United Nations, left New York to visit Atlanta. His visit to Atlanta was realized at the invitation of Ted Turner, CNN president, and received the approval of the U.S. State Department. CNN invited Ambassador Pak in order to express its thanks for North Korea's cooperation during CNN's news coverage activities in North Korea after Kim Il-song's death last year. The rush of U.S. visits by North Korean officials has been accelerating since the U.S. Government took steps to ease economic sanctions against North Korea in January.

On 21 January, six days after the announcement of the steps, Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the North Korean Religionists Council, visited the United States for nine days at the invitation of pastor Billy Graham, who exercises great influence in U.S. political sectors.

Although Chairman Chang Chae-chol entered the White House, the heart of Washington, with religious leaders from other countries, he produced a so-called "historic scene" by meeting U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Following this, in late February and early March, Yi Chong-hyok, vice chairman of the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee (vice minister level) and Chon Kyong-nam, vice chairman of the Overseas Compatriots Assistance Committee, visited major cities in the United States, including New York, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, and Los Angeles, with Secretaries Kim Chol and Choe Song-chol, and made active contacts with communities of Korean residents there.

Their visits to New York and Washington were kept secret. However, their activities in Atlanta and Los Angeles were carried out in public to a considerable extent.

It was witnessed that the North Korean delegates, including Yi Chong-hyok and Chon Kyong-nam, were dinnning in a Korean restaurant in Korea town, together with a CNN official, an official from the Carter Foundation and four Koreans. A Korean resident in the United states revealed that they seemed not to care about their activities being exposed to the public.

Their activities were more active in Los Angeles, where most Koreans live.

Yi Chong-hyok was the highest-level North Korean official to ever visit Los Angeles. It was no exaggeration to say that the society of Korean residents in Los Angeles was filled with great excitement by receiving him and his delegation.

In June, a North Korean artist delegation led by Pastor Kim Yong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Christians Federation Central Committee, including Chon Kyong-nam and two other women vocalists, performed in eight U.S. cities. By holding reunification revival prayer meetings and reunification concerts, the delegation stirred up another "North Korean wind."

The frequent visits of high-ranking North Korean officials to the United States and their activities within the United States are designed to stir up North Korean wind among communities of Korean residents. In other words, communities of Korean residents in the United States are now becoming "the new land" for North Korea to pioneer.

Kim Chong-il Succession Said Set for 10 Oct

**SK1508074695 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0704 GMT 15 Aug 95**

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been learned that North Korea's Kim Chong-il will officially be elected general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and chairman of the WPK Central Military Commission to actually come into power on 10 October, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party.

A source well versed in North Korean affairs reported that Kim Chong-il will succeed to power in October and preparatory work for this is now actively being carried out, and that many North Korean people believe Kim Chong-il's power succession will be completed on 10 October.

Regarding this, a government official said: Kim Chong-il is highly likely to be elected general secretary of the party and chairman of the party's Central Military Commission in October. It is unclear, however, whether he will be elected president.

Police, Students Clash on Road to Panmunjom

**SK1508103795 Seoul YONHAP in English
1021 GMT 15 Aug 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — Some 3,000 riot police troops blocked an attempt by over 5,000 activist students of Hanchongnyon, or the Federation of Korean Student Associations, to attend what North Korea called the great festival for national unification marking the 50th anniversary of liberation held at Panmunjom on the road North of Seoul leading to the truce village Tuesday afternoon.

During the clash, involving exchanges of tear-gas bombs and rocks in the scorching hot weather, which lasted one and half hours, some 60 policemen and students were injured and carried to nearby hospitals for treatment. No death was reported.

On the campus of Seoul National University, some 20,000 Hanchongnyon students staged an over-night sit-in, demanding the conclusion of a North-South peace treaty and the guarantee of joint North-South programs promoting national unification before some 5,000 of them started for Panmunjom early Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile, three South Korean students, who arrived in Pyongyang Monday as representatives of Hanchongnyon, attended the North Korea- sponsored Panmunjom festival that morning, radio Pyongyang reported.

The report, monitored by NAEWOE press, the official North Korea watcher here, said Chong Min-chu, one of

the three South Korean students, had delivered a speech on behalf of Hanchongnyon in the festival.

In the speech, she supported North Korea's confederation unification formula, saying it is the most realistic approach to national unification in the present situation, NAEWOE quoted radio Pyongyang as reporting.

North Holds Liberation Rally in Provincial City

*SK1508024995 Seoul YONHAP in English
0241 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — North Korea on Tuesday observed the 50th anniversary of the national liberation from Japanese colonial rule in a national ceremony unprecedentedly held in Hamhung but not in Pyongyang, South Korean official sources said.

North Korean radio broadcasts reported that a "central reporting rally commemorating the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland" was held with Vice President Pak Song-chol, senior cadres of the Workers' Party, government and the military, and some 300,000 citizens and soldiers in attendance.

North Korean leader Kim Chong-il did not attend the rally, in which Pak presented a report, the sources said.

A senior government official here said that it is "an extremely rare thing" that North Korea holds an official event of national magnitude not in Pyongyang but in a provincial city.

NCNP Critical of 'Unprincipled' DPRK Policy

*SK1408065495 Seoul YONHAP in English
0636 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP) — The opposition parties on Monday lashed out at the government for its "unprincipled" policy of rice aid to North Korea, though they welcomed the safe return of the rice freighter "Samson Venus" from a North Korean port where it was detained for several days because a crewman took a photograph while the ship was unloading its cargo.

The National Congress for New Politics (NCNP), ascribing North Korea's detention of the ship to the government's inconsistent North Korea policy, said it would make an issue of the government's "disorderly" handling of North Korea when the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee meets.

Park Chi-won, spokesman of the new opposition party which is being created by Kim Tae-chung and his followers, lamented North Korea's detention of the rice carrier and its crew, claiming it was due to the Kim

Yong-sam administration's unprincipled policy toward North Korea which vacillates from a high-profile to a low-profile stance.

The government should be blamed for not training the rice carrier's crew on how to properly behave while in North Korea, he said.

"We'll make an issue of (the government) letting them (the North Koreans), for their position as the recipient of our rice aid, assume a highhanded stance toward us in the Beijing negotiations when the parliament sits in a meeting," he added.

The United Liberal Democrats called for an immediate halt to the rice talks with North Korea and for the resignation of the related minister taking responsibility for North Korea's detention of the Samson Venus and its crew.

In a resolution passed by a high-level staff meeting, presided over by Vice President Kim Pok-tong, the party also demanded that the government let North Korean ships visit South Korean ports to carry rice, as Japan is doing.

The Democratic Party also criticized the government for its ill-prepared and rash rice aid policy toward North Korea.

PRC Lodges Protest With North Over Abduction

*SK1508053995 Seoul YONHAP in English
0526 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — A feeling of unease is growing between China and North Korea over the issue of the Rev. An Sung-un, a South Korean clergyman allegedly abducted by North Koreans in China, an official source here said Tuesday.

China has lodged a "strong" protest through a diplomatic channel against North Korea in relation to the incident which took place in its territory, said the source who is well versed in relations between the two communist countries.

The "Rev. An case," therefore, may possibly be settled between China and North Korea after all.

(North) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported on July 24 that An had defected to the North of his own volition.

The Chinese police have reportedly rounded up, and questioned, four of the six people involved in the Rev. An's abduction.

The 50-year-old clergyman worked for several years as a pastor in a Seoul church before being assigned to Yanji in May 1991.

Foreign Ministry on Japanese Premier's Statement

*SK1508055695 Seoul YONHAP in English
0549 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — The South Korean Government on Tuesday, noting that Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama expressed a sense of apology and remorse in his statement marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, said South Korea "is keep watching Japan's attitude in the future."

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued by spokesman Yu Kwang-sok, hoped that Japan would "make positive efforts to probe into the truth of its history thoroughly with a view to genuinely liquidating her past history and establish a correct understanding of history."

The statement added, "based only on such a foundation do we believe that future-oriented relationship of friendship and cooperation can take root between our two countries."

Seoul To Monitor Japan's Behavior in Future

*SK1508075395 Seoul YONHAP in English
0741 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — Foreign Ministry Spokesman So Tae-won said Tuesday South Korea would keep its eye on how Japan will behave in the future, noting Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's "deep reflection and sincere apologies" for Japan's colonial rule and aggression in a statement marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War Two.

The Japanese Government should accept the truth of the history of Japan's role in the war and establish a just view of history to atone for its war crimes.

On the basis of such a view of history held by Japan, can the goodwill and cooperative relationship between Korea and Japan develop in the future, he stressed.

Ceremony Marks 50th Anniversary of Liberation

*SK1508024695 Seoul YONHAP in English
0238 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — A ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule was held Tuesday morning at Sejong-no Plaza in front of the Kyongbok Palace.

President Kim Yong-sam, dignitaries from the three branches of government, representatives from various walks of life, members of the Association of Independence

Fighters, ethnic Koreans residing abroad and over 50,000 citizens took part in the ceremony.

Highlighting the ceremony under the theme of "the 50th Anniversary, Looking Forward to Unification and the Future," was the lowering by a huge crane of the spire on top of the central dome of the former Japanese governor-general's office, the symbol of the Japanese colonial rule.

The lowering of the spire, heralding the demolition of the former Japanese colonial government building to bury the disgraceful past behind history was preceded by the reading of a "Freedom Poem" imbued with a will to pursue national unification, a genuine independence.

In his congratulatory speech, President Kim stressed that the true independence lies in peaceful unification, set forth basic steps for building a peace regime on the Korean peninsula, and presented a blueprint for eradicating corruption and irregularities and creating a new Korea through national reconciliation.

Referring to a mature partnership with Japan, the chief executive said that a healthy Korea-Japan relationship could be established only when the Japanese genuinely reflect upon themselves on their acts of aggression and colonial rule in the past.

The two-hour-10-minute commemorative events held with all the traffic suspended from the Kwanghyaman Gate to Admiral Yi Sun-sin Statue proceeded in three parts: An hour-long pre-ceremony events beginning at 9 AM, 55-minute main commemorative ceremony from 10 AM, and post-ceremony celebrations ending at 11:10 AM.

The ceremonial events started when the traditional honor guard and the traditional military band entered the plaza honoring the glory of the 50th anniversary of the nation's liberation. All the citizens and youths who wanted to take part in the ceremonies participated in them.

Taking part in the pre-celebrations events were the marching of the traditional honor guard and a group of banner-bearers as well as the performance of a dance called "Regained Light," participated in by both traditional and contemporary dancers.

The main commemorative ceremony began with a commemorative address given by Chairman Kim Sung-kon of the Association of Independence Fighters, heard the performance and chorus of "The Light of the East" by four world-renowned Korean musicians including maestro Chong Myong-hun, citation of independence fighters, President Kim's congratulatory speech, singing in union by all participants of the Liberation Day song.

three cheers for the nation and congratulatory flyovers by military aircraft.

Prior to the main commemoration ceremony, Buddhist temples, churches and ships across the country tolled bells and blew their horns for a minute to celebrate the occasion.

The five palaces in the capital, excluding the Chang-dok Palace, all royal tombs, Adm. Yi Sun-sin shrine, national and public parks across the country were open to the public Tuesday free of charge.

Separate from the ceremonial events, a banquet was given at the Kyonghoe-ru pavilion in Kyongbok Palace at noon Tuesday with some 1,000 guests attending.

President Kim Makes Liberation Day Address

*SK1508031295 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 0129 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[“Congratulatory Address” by ROK President Kim Jong-sam marking the 50th anniversary of national liberation held at Sejong-no Plaza in Seoul — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [applause] I sincerely thank all of you, the people, for being here in the hot weather.

Dear fellow citizens, our compatriots in North Korea and from abroad, ladies and gentlemen here today:

We are gathered here today on this meaningful 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation with a firm determination to open a new horizon in our nation's history. Even now our ears still ring with the joyful shouts of “Long live independence!” after recovering our lost national sovereignty half a century ago.

Our hearts fill with deep emotion when we think of the past half-century during which we scrambled and struggled through all kinds of hardships. We are all united in the firm resolution to make the coming 21st century a great era for our nation.

This place is filled with the blessing of our past martyrs and the expectations of our 70 million fellow countrymen. In welcoming this felicitous day, I respectfully pay tribute to the memory of the patriotic martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the fatherland, and express our esteem for them.

I also wholeheartedly thank all my fellow citizens who silently toiled with sweat in every nook and corner to build our country into what it is today. [applause]

My 70 million fellow countrymen:

For us, the past 50 years have been a continuous series of harsh ordeals. However, we have managed to conquer them, thanks to our indomitable will.

In the face of the tragic misfortunes of national division and a fratricidal war, we set about on the long and hard task of building a nation. On top of the economic hardship and the ruins of war left to us, we were forced to suffer through the days of absolute poverty when our very survival was threatened. We had to break through the days of darkness when democracy suffocated under military dictatorship and intense North-South confrontation.

We sprang up in rage, however, with a fiery fighting spirit and iron will, which cut the fetters of colonial rule. In the short span of barely a generation, we have jumped from being one of the poorest countries in the world to the 11th-biggest economy. We have brought civilian democracy to full bloom in barren soil where the seeds could not easily sprout. We have greatly raised the pride of our nation, and firmly established our legitimacy in the course of our history.

Now, our country is emerging as a proud nation playing a central role in the world. The long-cherished desire of our martyrs to build a free and prosperous democratic republic has finally been realized.

Our people's latent strength turned the impossible into the possible; we created something out of nothing. [applause]

Fellow compatriots at home and abroad:

Although our achievements are brilliant in themselves, liberation still remains unfinished. We will be truly liberated only when all the people of the North and the South build a unified state blessed with freedom and prosperity.

What is most urgent in opening the broad way for reunification is to have a permanent peace regime take root on the Korean peninsula. Without peace, there can be no promise of either a unified homeland nor of a future for the nation.

I propose the following basic principle in order to ensure the safety of the nation and secure peace on the Korean peninsula. The problem of building a peace regime on the Korean peninsula must surely be solved through consultations between the directly concerned parties of the North and South. This is because the responsibility of guarding peace on the Korean peninsula ultimately rests with the directly concerned parties of the North and South. Building a peace regime on the Korean peninsula requires the cooperation and support of all countries concerned. By so doing, peace on the Korean peninsula will contribute greatly to the stability of Northeast Asia and peace in the world.

At the same time, the North-South Basic Agreement, the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and all other North-South agreements must be honored as a matter of course. The first step toward peace is the building of trust, because trust is born when mutual promises are kept and implemented.

In making the above principle, I am urging that, while adhering to the present Armistice Agreement, the North and South should work out appropriate joint measures to build a peace regime. [applause]

I think it would be quite appropriate if this 50th anniversary year of liberation marked the historic opening of a new chapter in North-South relations.

I expect that North Korea will soon become stabilized and emerge as a responsible member of the international community and that trust will be further promoted between the North and South.

At the same time, I have a request of you, my fellow countrymen. Peaceful reunification is the ardent desire of all our people. However, pursuing this is a different, colder reality. With regard to reunification, we should not possess unrealistic expectations, nor should we give up prematurely. We need unflagging patience. That will be the shortest path to hastening peaceful reunification.

My 70 million compatriots:

Today, as we turn the page of the history of the half-century of liberation, a new heaven and a new earth are being unfurled before our eyes. The 21st century is approaching, which will provide our nation with limitless hopes. The Asia-Pacific era is dawning, in which our nation will stand at the forefront of history. The time has come for us to widen our nation's aspirations filled with our forefathers' dreams and our children's hopes. We cannot afford to let this opportunity pass by.

Based on the shared hopes of our 70 million fellow countrymen, I would like to solemnly declare before history the way our nation must tread. Making our fatherland into a first-class nation that will stand proudly on the center stage of the world — this is the mission that our national history has entrusted to us. [applause] Let us make the 21st century into a century in which our nation's great dreams will be realized.

To accomplish this, all sectors of the country must first raise themselves to advanced international standards and be globalized. Democracy must spread equitably into every corner of our society, and the next stage of development must be realized.

A democracy that genuinely represents the entire nation, not partisan, must take root. The kind of politics

that brings our people into harmony, not that divides them, must emerge in our country. We must not remain complacent with our old brand of politics. We must instead introduce a new mode of politics that is responsive to the call of the new era and the aspirations of our people.

At the same time, our national economy must be uplifted to join the ranks of the world's advanced economies. Not only must the size of our economy grow larger, but the quality of its sectors must also be upgraded. Furthermore, our economy must develop into one that distributes the fruits of growth even more equitably and that raises the quality of life. Ours must become a society in which wealth earned in a fair and honest manner is respected, and the equitable distribution of wealth is upheld. We must further build up our national economic capabilities in preparation for the day of reunification.

Second, we must all strive to build a country of culture in the true sense of the word. We must make our society the one that values human life more than anything else. In order to do so, we must ensure that there is a national consensus toward this end and firmly establish the appropriate systems and practices. We must build the kind of open and transparent society in which high ethical standards and moral values are maintained and respected. We must strive to uplift our national spirit and help our proud national culture to flower.

Third, let us become a nation that contributes even more greatly to the progress of humankind and the development of the world. Our nation is situated at the heart of the Northeast Asian region, which is so dynamic these days. We should play a leading role in building an Asia-Pacific community that enjoys peace and prosperity. Furthermore, we should expand our dreams outward on the vast world stage.

We must closely cooperate with all the nations of the world, while competing with them at the same time in a most dignified manner. Let our Republic be a nation that genuinely contributes to promoting the world's peace and prosperity.

Dear fellow citizens:

History is a creative process in which what is wrong is liquidated and what is good is preserved. Today, we have undertaken the historic task of beginning the removal of the former government-general office building. Only by dismantling this building, can we truly restore the appearance of Kyongbokkung Palace, which symbolizes the legitimacy of our national history. Also manifested in the removal is the will and determination of our people to sweep away the remaining vestiges of

the days of colonial rule and to fully revive the righteous spirit of our nation. [applause]

It was for this very same reason that the past residence of the governor-general was dismantled shortly after I was inaugurated as the president. The removal of these buildings is not only for the liquidation of the vestiges of the days of colonial rule. It signifies the genuine, complete liberation of all of us from any wrongs of the past that may have lingered in our national consciousness. [applause]

We earnestly hope that our Republic and Japan will be able to put the unfortunate past behind us once and for all and develop our relations in a future-oriented manner.

Toward this end, I emphasize that it is most important that Japan precisely recognizes and acknowledges its past history.

I believe that the building of sound relations between the ROK and Japan will be possible only when the relations are based on Japan's genuine reflection of its past act of aggression and colonial domination. [applause]

As we observe the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation today, we are recognizing anew some 1,400 Korean patriots who fought to regain Korea's independence during the Japanese colonial occupation.

The patriotic spirit with which they devoted themselves to the cause of our nation is an invaluable legacy we must inherit and pass on to succeeding generations.

As president at this juncture marking the end of the first half-century since liberation and the beginning of the second, I feel an awesome sense of responsibility for the creative development of our nation in the days ahead. In light of major changes that civilization is now undergoing, the path that our nation should follow is by no means easy.

Internally we must further improve the substance of our national life; at the same time, we must externally endeavor to ride out the challenging waves of history as we prepare to meet the 21st century. We have no more time to squander by engaging in hatred, divisiveness, and conflict. We must replace hatred with love, divisiveness with integration, and conflict with harmony.

Today, as the president, I proclaimed a large-scale special amnesty and restoration of civil rights according to the Constitution. I also plan to carry out a broad-ranging general pardon with the consent of our legislature.

These are being made out of my earnest wish that this profoundly meaningful semicentennial of our country's liberation be marked as a historic occasion for all of

our people to come together in grand reconciliation and make a fresh start. [applause]

However, those who were convicted of irregularities and acts of corruption after the inauguration of my present civilian administration have been excluded.

This reflects the government's firm resolve to punish acts of irregularities and corruption without exception.

Now, we the people of this Republic must all rally together and vigorously march forward in unison out toward the world and into the future.

The future of our people and our country depends on what we can and will do together.

During the past half-century, we have shown to the world that only a great people can create a great history.

Let us once again vigorously step forward into the 21st century, a great century for our Korean people. [applause]

Let us carry on with our globalization and endeavors in our political, economic, social, cultural, and all other fields.

Let us continue to strenuously implement change and reform. By doing so, let us realize our dream of becoming a first-class country that stands tall on the center stage of the world and actively contributes to the common prosperity of all humankind. [applause]

Let us thus make sure that succeeding generations can be very proud of us on that day a half-century from now when they greet the centennial of our country's liberation. [applause]

I sincerely thank you all for being in this hot weather.

President Stresses Direct N-S Talks in Speech

*SK1508022595 Seoul YONHAP in English
0219 GMT 15 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said on Tuesday that the problem of building a peace regime on the Korean peninsula must be solved through consultations between directly-concerned parties — South and North Korea.

Delivering a speech at a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the national liberation from Japanese colonial rule, Kim said, "This is because the responsibility of guarding peace on the Korean peninsula ultimately rests with them."

The ceremony was held at an open square in front of the Kwanghuamun Gate of Kyongbok Palace for the

first time, so that the attendants can see the spire of the National Museum building be lowered in a first step to dismantle the building.

The building, which was the home to the Japanese colonial government for 35 years from 1910 to 1945, is destined to be dismantled completely by the end of next year in a symbolic move to "sweep away" legacies of Japanese rule.

"To build a structure of peace on the Korean peninsula requires the cooperation and support of all concerned countries. By so doing, peace on the Korean peninsula will contribute greatly to the stability of Northeast Asia and global peace," Kim said.

He emphasized that the South-North Korean Basic Agreement, Joint Declaration for Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and all other inter-Korean agreements must be honored. "The first step towards peace is the building of trust, since trust is born when mutual promises are kept and implemented."

He urged that, while continuing to adhere to the present Armistice Agreement, the South and North should consider and pursue appropriate joint measures to build a peace structure on the peninsula.

He touched on the dismantling of the former Japanese colonial government building and future-oriented Korea-Japan relations.

"Only by dismantling this building can we truly restore the appearance of Kyongbokkung Palace, the most important symbol of legitimacy in our national history. Manifest in the removal is the will and determination of our people to sweep away the remaining vestiges of the days of foreign colonial rule and fully revive the righteous spirit of our nation," he said.

"We earnestly hope that our Republic and Japan will be able to put the unfortunate past behind us once and for all and develop our relations in a future-oriented manner."

He said that sound relations between Korea and Japan can be established only on the basis of Japan's sound reflection on its past acts of aggression and colonial rule.

Turning to internal concerns, he called for harmony and reconciliation and strenuous efforts to develop the nation into a "first-rate" country.

"We must externally endeavor to ride out the challenging waves of history as we prepare to meet the 21st century. We have no more time to squander by engaging in hatred, divisiveness and conflict. We must replace hatred with love, divisiveness with integration and conflict with harmony."

Prisoners Released Under Special Amnesty

SK1508085195 Seoul YONHAP in English
0840 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) — In a sweeping special amnesty granted to mark the 50th anniversary of liberation from Japanese rule, a total of 1,780 prisoners were released from prisons across the country Tuesday.

Among them was Kim Son-myong, 70, who had spent 45 years and 15 days behind bars. Some 50 dissidents and students welcomed him when he walked out of the gate of Taejon prison.

Captured as a prisoner of war in October 1951 during the Korean war, he was sentenced to death in April 1953 for his espionage activities for North Korea and his capital punishment was commuted to life imprisonment in February 1954.

Also released were An Hak-sop, 56, and Han Chang-ho, 72, who had spent 42 years and 38 years, respectively, behind bars. They were imprisoned for their communist activities for North Korea.

Former Chief of Naval Operations Kim Chong-ho, 59, was also benefited from the special pardon. He had been serving a three-year prison term on a bribery crime.

President Views Japan, DPRK, Domestic Issues

SK1508022695 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 15 Aug 95 pp 2, 10

["Excerpts" of interview with ROK President Kim Yong-sam with THE KOREA HERALD reporters, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the paper, in Seoul on 14 August]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] On the 50th anniversary of national liberation and South Korea-Japan relations:

We have succeeded in achieving both industrialization and democratization over the past five decades, which is very rare among the many nations that have come to birth since World War II.

I believe that we should reestablish a future-oriented South Korea-[Japan] relationship, which I have pursued since my inauguration, on the basis of this pride and confidence.

South Korea and Japan, which share the values of democracy and market economy, should consolidate mutual trust and maintain close cooperation for the stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

But I regret that the issue of recognizing past history is standing in the way of the development of South Korea-Japan relations.

Nothing is more important than the correct recognition of past history in the development of a future-oriented relationship between the two countries. Glossing over and beautifying its past history cannot be of any help to Japan itself either.

Japanese political leaders continue to provoke Korean people with one controversial remark after another implying that Japan did nothing wrong and it has nothing to apologize for. South Koreans do not understand this attitude.

The parliamentary resolution on World War II also lacked substance. Neither South Korea nor China and the other Asian nations had demanded the resolution.

The reduction of Japan's trade surplus and the establishment of a mutually beneficial and balanced economic relationship is yet another important task.

— On a new peace regime on the Korean Peninsula:

The United States, Japan, China and Russia all share the same view about the need to construct a peace regime and the need for preserving the current Armistice Agreement until a new peace regime is established.

South and North Korea hold the prime responsibility for maintaining peace on the peninsula and the matter should be negotiated and solved by the two Koreas.

I believe that cooperation and support from the directly involved nations are necessary for the establishment of a solid peace regime between the South and the North.

— On rice aid and other North Korean policies:

Both South and North Korea should not indulge in delight and disappointment in such quick alternation over trivial matters but endeavor to build up mutual trust honestly and sincerely from a macro-perspective and for the sake of the grand cause of national unification.

We decided to offer rice aid to the North out of love for our brethren and out of the wish to forge confidence between the two Koreas and the decision on whether to provide more rice aid will be made carefully in accordance with this spirit.

The North should refrain from any actions that might harm the mood for inter-Korean dialogue.

The North is in a very serious situation and we made the right decision to send rice. We need to be patient in dealing with the North and refrain from provoking them. South Koreans should not indulge in illusions about North Korea.

It is desirable for stability and peaceful unification to encourage reform and openness in the North and the

government's North Korean policy is based on this position.

— On the new generation of political leaders and the next presidential candidate of the ruling party:

I believe that basically, political leaders grow up for themselves among the people. But as the leader of the ruling party, I will provide opportunities and support for those with potential so that they can grow up among the people.

Along with morality, the next president should have a strong leadership capability because nothing is more important than the inter-Korean affairs. He should have not only morality and leadership but also experience, insight, decisiveness and judgment.

— On the Aug. 11 special amnesty:

In its scope and substance, it was the boldest one since the founding of the Republic. Even few in the ruling camp had learned about its scope beforehand. I wanted to provide the stage for a grand national reconciliation on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of national liberation.

(Referring to those who were convicted of anticorruption charges since his inauguration) I thought it was the job of the civilian government to pardon them and open the way for them to serve the nation again.

I also felt the need to provide businessmen with an opportunity to make a fresh start in order to lead South Korea into an advanced era. Because of convictions, they had difficulties in engaging themselves in business activities at home and abroad. The amnesty will not only give them courage but also contribute to the national economy.

— On reforms: The civilian government, which started with an aim to heal the Korean disease and build a new Korea, will soon have completed the first half of its term.

The civilian government has refused to accept political funds, pushed for reforms in the military and other powerful agencies, passed a law where real names are to be used in financial and property transactions, continued a campaign against corruption and carried out educational reforms. All these reform measures have changed the basic frame of our society.

We will continue to push for changes and reforms so that they take root in our society.

We will take follow-up measures from a future-oriented viewpoint so that we will achieve our aims.

But it will substantially take time for such institutional reforms to take root and for people to benefit from them.

Now we have to give as much emphasis on reforms in everyday life as in institutional reforms so that they will reduce inconvenience for the people.

They should drastically reduce instability and inconvenience everyday life.

First of all, we will continue safety checks on large structures and take other measures to prevent various accidents.

We will take all necessary measures required by the Disaster Control Act.

We will also take action against crime and violence so that people live in peace.

We will spruce up public administration so that people will find little inconvenience when they visit public offices.

We will also develop social and cultural programs which will expand women's participation and improve the quality of life.

— On amenities to ethnic Koreans abroad:

As part of its Segyehwa (globalization) program, the government is studying how to best utilize ethnic Koreans in the nation.

In the initial stage, the government is working on a database of professional ethnic Koreans abroad.

To carry out Segyehwa, the state-run higher civil service examinations (for the employment of public officials starting at the mid level), which are now limited to Korean nationals, will be open to ethnic Koreans. Then we will be able to rely on high-caliber ethnic Koreans to contribute to the national development to a great extent.

We are studying the introduction of a "special examination on international relations," for which those who have received higher education abroad will be allowed to apply. A certain portion of mid-level public officials selected through state-run higher civil service examinations could be set aside for ethnic Koreans.

Second- and third-generation ethnic Koreans, who are proficient in foreign languages, will be invited to teach their languages in elementary, middle and high schools.

We are not considering granting Korean citizenship to ethnic Koreans holding foreign citizenship. But we will improve regulations on immigration so that ethnic Koreans will live in Korea with little difficulty.

I am well aware that 5 million ethnic Koreans work diligently throughout the world and that they have great affection for their motherland.

Among them are high-caliber human resources who have made great achievements in their professions.

It is very important for our future to create a favorable climate for them to contribute to our national development now that we are in the process of building a nation that can stand up in the world's center stage.

—On the import of Japanese culture:

In line with our Segyehwa program, we will have to open up our society to popular Japanese culture.

We will have to consider our good neighborly relations, sentiments harbored by the two peoples and the state of domestic popular culture in determining when to open our society to popular Japanese culture. Considering all these, we find it unappropriate for us to open our doors now.

Under our policy of phased, gradual opening over a long period, we will hold public debates and build up a national consensus on the timing, degree and areas.

—On nuclear energy:

I unveiled research and development programs on nuclear fusion as part of a blueprint for making Korea one of the advanced nations in the area of science when I visited the United States last month. Nuclear fusion is the state-of-the-art technology of creating artificial solar energy with its raw material from water.

As a nation poor in natural resources, we need to develop alternative energy through the fusion of hydrogen atoms from water — unlimited, dream energy for the 21st century, whose development emits no carbon dioxide and leaks no radioactivity. Development of such alternative energy is in line with our policy of exploiting nuclear energy for peaceful use.

Our decision not to build facilities for the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel is a separate issue. We agreed on this with North Korea in December 1991 to deter the North Korean development of nuclear weapons and realize denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. The international community supports our decision.

The government will continue to uphold its denuclearization policy and continue efforts for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

—On family-owned conglomerates (Chaebol):

The government has been easing regulations on corporate activities so that our businesses will sharpen their

competitive edge based on self-regulation and creativity under the World Trade Organization regime.

But the problem concerning Chaebol — concentration of economic power in the hands of a select few — have grown out of Korea's unique process of economic development over the past decades. We have to solve this problem if we are to promote continuous economic growth.

We are approaching this problem in a legal and institutional manner like the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act and related tax systems. There will be no change in this policy of ours.

As part of their efforts to secure a competitive advantage in an era of unlimited competition in the world, Chaebols are merging their corporations for restructuring and leaving corporate management in the hands of professional managers. We regard this as a healthy development.

—On the second half of his term in office: During the first half, I have implemented many reform measures with support from the people. It is rewarding that we have become a nation deserving respect from the world community.

But it is regrettable that we have lost so many precious lives in large accidents.

As in the past, I will uphold principles in managing state affairs. I will have no qualms.

I will consolidate reforms that have been introduced and seek harmony between reforms and stability. I will proceed with reforms with support from the people and give a greater emphasis on reforms in everyday life.

I will actively respond to changes in the political situation in Northeast Asia and lay the foundation for reconciliation between South and North Korea and their unification.

Finance Minister on Financial Transaction System

SK1408082695 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean

14 Aug 95 p 7

[Interview with Hong Chae-hyong, ROK deputy prime minister and finance and economy minister, by reporter

Kwon Hyok-chan on the second anniversary of the implementation of the real-name financial transaction system — place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Kwon] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the implementation of the real-name financial transaction system, what results do you think have been achieved?

[Hong] The real-name financial transaction system is taking root substantially. The greatest result is that a basis has been provided for our economy to grow soundly. Another significant result is that, since financial transactions have become transparent, a basis to carry out the global income tax system has been created. Speculative investment in real estate, which has been called the disease for the nation's ruin, has disappeared, and unlawful transactions are coming into the open. Such effects will be all the more visible when the global income tax system is implemented beginning next year. [passage omitted]

[Kwon] Do the ripples of the 400 billion won slush fund mean that the real-name financial transaction system is not complete?

[Hong] The real-name financial transaction system is not a remedy for every illness. The real-name financial transaction system is not a revolution. It is a gradual reform. The ripples of the 400 billion won slush fund is a result of problems that arose in the process of implementing the real-name financial transaction system. It will be correct to say that this incident occurred because there was a process to filter the funds, rather than viewing it as a limitation of the real-name financial transaction system. It is too early to expect complete effects in the real-name financial transaction system. The government is continuously improving the system and its practice so that it can play the role of the source of true reform so the real-name financial transaction system can take root. If the global income tax system is implemented without any setbacks next year, its effectiveness will be further amplified. [passage omitted]

Burma

UN Secretary General's Representative Visits

Arrives in Rangoon 13 Aug

BK1408052695 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 0430 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Alvaro de Soto, representative of the UN secretary general and assistant secretary general — accompanied by (Mrs. Ban Yong Chu), official of Myanmar [Burma] affairs of the UN Political Affairs Department — arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by air yesterday evening.

Meets Foreign Minister, Suu Kyi

BK1408144195 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Alvaro de Soto, the visiting representative of the UN secretary general and also assistant secretary general, called on Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw at the Foreign Ministry's Annex Building at 1400 today. They held cordial and frank talks on matters of bilateral interest.

Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw hosted a dinner in honor of UN Assistant Secretary General Alvaro de Soto at the Oriental House Restaurant in the evening.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1405 GMT on 14 August in a Rangoon-datedline reports adds: "United Nations Assistant Secretary General Alvaro de Soto met Monday with recently-freed Aung San Suu Kyi, a source close to the pro-democracy activist said. No details of the meeting are immediately available. Aung San Suu Kyi's press liaison confirmed the meeting had taken place at her residence, adding that the two had talked for over an hour and a statement about the meeting would probably be released later.

["De Soto arrived here Sunday to meet with officials of the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) for a new round of talks on promoting human rights and democracy in Burma, UN sources here said.

["De Soto, who was denied permission to meet the Nobel Peace laureate during the time Aung San Suu Kyi was under house arrest, is scheduled to see her again before his departure Saturday, according to the sources."]

KNPP Rejects SLORC Demand To End Fight

BK1508073895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A senior Karenne source said yesterday the Karenne National Progressive Party

[KNPP] has rejected outright SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council's] ultimatum to end fighting between the two sides and meet Burmese military commanders in Kayah State.

SLORC has warned the KNPP to return to the negotiating table at Loikaw, the Karenne capital, by August 13 or face a full military offensive.

The KNPP source said the ultimatum was rejected because "it questions the credibility of the SLORC" which broke the ceasefire agreement signed between both sides in March this year.

The three SLORC representatives were presently urging the Karenne to end the fighting to avoid the non-disintegration of the union and national solidarity as well as to perpetuate sovereignty, the source said.

These three conditions are "not applicable to us because the two sovereign sides had already reached a ceasefire agreement on March 21," said the source.

Also as long as Burmese troops don't end their artillery bombardment of KNPP forces, "it was impossible to meet with the SLORC," he said.

The ceasefire was shattered in June when Karenne guerrillas clashed with Burmese troops.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Editorial Says Clinton 'Abusing' Veto Power

BK1508032495 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Aug 95 p 6

[Editorial: "Veto: A Dangerous and Stupid Act"]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Clinton is abusing his veto power. As a consequence, many things will crop up following his veto. The most obvious thing is that he has shown disrespect to a large number of people in his country through their representatives in the Senate, who two weeks ago decided to end the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It looks like Clinton wants to play with fire. It is very dangerous for him to use his veto rights in dealing with the Balkan crisis and Clinton should understand better the sentiments of his own people. So far the world views the United States, either through its high-level administrative statement, diplomats, or Senate members, as being sympathetic toward the suffering of the people of Bosnia.

Due to this, the general opinion of Clinton is that he is one of the weakest U.S. presidents in modern times and he is going to face more problems from now on.

Strangely, Clinton has made an excuse that "his current system of protecting the UN peacekeepers is safer." Certainly he is not stupid to be ignorant of what peacekeepers can do. They have no power or the capability to fight Serb aggression and save the people of Bosnia. It is even worse when the United Nations forces can no longer defend the UN-declared "safe" areas.

NATO can only deploy threatening tactics, no more than that. If U.S. military personnel can save one of their members shot down in Bosnia, there is no reason why they cannot react quickly to save the lives of millions of Bosnians now in danger.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed is disappointed with the decision of Clinton to veto the U.S. Congress directive to end the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina. "I do not understand this logic," he said. Mahathir believes that by using his veto power, Clinton has given up his responsibility to defend the Bosnians.

Unfortunately, the UN has become timid. NATO looks as if it has been hypnotized. The modern societies in Europe and the United States that have been shouting for freedom and rights all this while are left with no more energy to take action.

It is becoming more dangerous when Clinton sends a dubious message to the world. The Serbs will see it as a signal to launch more aggressive attacks on the Bosnians. Many Muslim countries are disappointed with West's attitude toward the crisis and interpret Clinton's message as humiliating the Bosnians.

The moral issue in this crisis will not end through peace proposals initiated by the UN or any groups. At least the people of Bosnia should be given a chance to defend themselves. If this cannot be done, the international community will have to live with their conscience [preceding word in English] for ever.

Bill Clinton will have to be responsible for most of the things that happened in Bosnia after this.

Minister Seeks Support 'To Sack' Butrus-Ghali

BK1508062095 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Aug 95 p 14

[FBIS Translated Text] Kuala Lumpur 14 Aug — Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi has said that the Foreign Ministry will hold a meeting with United Nations member countries to rally coordinated support for an effort to sack UN secretary general Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

Abdullah said the meeting will be held among UN member countries that share similar opinions on this matter.

"We have to seek the opinion of and support from member countries before forwarding any kind of suggestion or a formal arrangement to sack Butrus-Ghali from his post," he said.

Abdullah was responding to a question from Karpal Singh (DAP-Jelutong) [Democratic Action Party representative from Jelutong constituency] at the Lower House of Parliament session here today.

He said that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir's suggestion that Butrus-Ghali resign for his failure to settle the Bosnian issue was an initial step toward realizing the expulsion.

He said that Dr. Mahathir's suggestion will put moral pressure on Butrus-Ghali and he will resign from the post if other countries lend support to the suggestion.

On African countries' reaction to the suggestion, Abdullah said that Africa has not shown any response.

"Although Butrus-Ghali's appointment received majority support from African countries, so far they have not reacted to indicate their support or opposition," he said.

Abdullah has reiterated that Malaysia will continue to adopt an open attitude and accept every effort or suggestion that will restore the image and dignity of the people of Bosnia.

SRV Refugees' Repatriation Deadline Postponed

BK1308093095 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The 31 August deadline for the repatriation of all Vietnamese illegal immigrants, VII, has been postponed to the end of the year because of their reluctance to return home honorably.

Malaysian VII Task Force Director Datuk Yaacob Haji Daud said a meeting of ASEAN officials will be held in Kuala Lumpur early next month to discuss strategy and proposals to be forwarded to the Vietnamese authorities for the systematic repatriation of the VII. An initiative will be made for the start of joint strategy by ASEAN countries to ensure orderly repatriation of the VII before the year ends.

Vietnamese officials and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had agreed to coordinate the repatriation process. There are about 44,000 VII at various transit camps in Asian countries awaiting repatriation.

Official Affirms Desire To Retain GSP Status

*BK1408100595 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia will continue to fight against the graduation of certain goods under the generalized system of preferences, GSP. This was stated by Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry Kerk Choo Ting. He pointed out that the GSP had benefited local companies even though some of the groups were said to have exceeded the export limits and hence [word indistinct] graduation.

Under the European Union's GSP, four sectors of Malaysian products — including plastics and rubber, wood, clothing, and consumer electronics — will be graduated and no longer enjoy the scheme's benefits from 1 January 1998. The GSP provided by the United States is still going on.

He said the government will continue to hold discussions with both the U.S. and the EU to maintain that Malaysia is still at its developing stage and thus needs the scheme.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Views 'Rise of China'

*BK1408125595 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 14 Aug 95 p 31*

[Full text of a speech by Singapore Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew to the Tanjong Pagar Group Representatives Committee at the World Trade Center in Singapore on 12 August: "Rise of China and Its Impact on Sino-America-Japan Relations"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the successful UN liberation of Kuwait from Iraq by US, UK, French, and allied forces in 1991 Desert Storm, many expected a period of relative calm as countries adjusted to peaceful conditions.

All countries wanted to make up for the time they had lost and the resources they had misspent. One Japanese American, Mr. Fukuyama, believed that all ideological battles have been fought and done with, that the free-market economy and democracy is the final triumph of man's ideological struggle for the perfect system.

This turned out to be too optimistic. Even between European countries and America, there are differences in their free-market economies and their democracies, and over time these variations of democracy will develop into different species.

For example, the Germans are more communitarian than the Americans in the way they run what they call their social market economy. The German Government

intervenes to ensure that the interests of society, the whole society not of individuals, are advanced.

Up to a year ago, there were great expectations that the Russians would become democratic as they succeed in their free market reforms. Many well-informed people, including some high-level Russians whom I have met, do not share this belief.

They believe that Russia would eventually pull itself together when it has a government not necessarily democratic but strong, strong enough to wipe out the mafias and the other criminals rampant throughout the country, strong enough to stop the thieving of state property by high officials, strong enough to pacify the rebellious republics and restore order and discipline; then the free market will stand a chance.

In place of peace and stability, in the countries that were the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, there are now fierce wars and conflicts; old ethnic hatreds have flared up. And if the war in Bosnia spreads and becomes a wider war, the Serbs look like losing, it could draw Russia in.

Tension in East Asia

In East Asia there are signs of increasing tension. The latest volatile area is the Straits of Taiwan.

North Korea can be contained because the North Koreans need several more years to make a nuclear bomb and to get a delivery system.

The Spratlys are unlikely to lead to a conflict because China wants to avoid one and no ASEAN country wants to clash unnecessarily with the Chinese Navy.

The panic selling on the Taipei Stock Exchange yesterday, dropping by 4 1/2 percent in one day over China's announced missile testing was an overreaction. But the Taiwan Straits could become an area of prolonged tension at a low level in the beginning.

China considers Taiwan a part of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan used to consider the mainland as part of the Republic of China (ROC). A few years ago, the Republic of China abandoned its claim to the mainland and did not change its name from the Republic of China.

A conflict between the two will be a conflict between two parts of China or between the PRC and a Taiwan that has always called itself the ROC.

Whether they are called two governments or two entities or two rival political parties — the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang — it will be seen more in the nature of an internal or a civil conflict

than an international conflict, because the civil war in China went on intermittently even after the Nationalist government left the mainland for Taiwan in 1949. The intermittent exchange of artillery shells between Kinmen and the mainland stopped only in the 1970s.

However, any major turn of events for the worse will have serious international economic and political consequences for both. But a prolonged test of wills even if it does not degenerate into the use of force will inflict heavy economic damage on both.

There are huge imponderables in this new situation. The situation across the Straits of Taiwan will not go back to the relaxed position it was in before June this year.

Singapore will have to be careful not to misposition ourselves. We have a long and close friendship with Taiwan, predating our relations with the mainland.

Since 1990, we have established diplomatic relations with the mainland. When we did so, we stated publicly that there was one China and that one China included Taiwan.

This was a stand Singapore took in the United Nations in 1971, 24 years ago when we voted for the admission of the PRC into the UN.

We want to keep our close friendship with Taiwan, and at the same time develop good relations with China. So we have to abide by Singapore's stand at the UN in 1971.

On balance, I feel there is reason for some optimism. I believe the leaders in Beijing do not want to use force and that they want to avoid having to use force. I believe the leaders in Taiwan understand the limits beyond which the situation can become unpredictable.

One important reason for my tinge of optimism is that I believe America does not want to see a conflict, or any clash of forces between China and Taiwan. It would place America in a very difficult position.

Already relations between America and China are at a low ebb. Remember frictions between America and Japan, or America and Thailand, or America and Singapore, such frictions are trivial compared to that between America and China.

Japan can exasperate, Japan can even anger the Americans by their multifold trade restrictions and their huge trade surpluses; but Japan cannot threaten America and cannot displace America as the supreme power. And as for Thailand and Singapore, we can only irritate and disappoint them, but we cannot hurt America.

But China is different. It may be backward; it may be poor, but its potential is enormous. It is already a

nuclear power. Whatever economic advance the Chinese in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau have achieved, the Chinese in China can and will achieve likewise. It is only a matter of time.

Indeed, even what the Japanese have done, the mainland Chinese may be able to do in three or four generations. But eventually the Chinese must first reorder their societies and educate their 1,200 million Chinese to each person's maximum potential as the Japanese have done with their 120 million Japanese.

But China is 10 times as big, and it may take as many times as long. But when they do, China may become the number one power on the Western side of the Pacific, unless America has a good partner in Japan to balance China. And that Japan will have to be treated as a partner, not as a faithful follower.

Although this may not happen for many years, the expectation of this possible development has contributed to tensions.

World Power Structure

When Britain or England was eased out of its position as the world's number one, America took over.

It was uncomfortable for the British, but the British gave way with grace. Britain needed America's help in two world wars. After the Second World War, Britain was impoverished. She paid dearly in lend-lease payments to the Americans and sold British investments around the world to pay up. Britain also dismantled the empire. So the American takeover was effortless — no tussle, no hassle.

The British then decided to play the role of Greeks to the Romans in other words, help America with Britain's experience, just as the Greeks helped the Romans at the time of the Roman empire. For the British, Washington was new Rome. Moreover, they both shared a common language and originally a common culture.

But to be displaced on the Western Pacific by an Asian people, long despised and dismissed with contempt as weak, feeble, corrupt and inept, is emotionally very difficult to accept.

Race and a sense of racial superiority is something subconscious. I travelled in Europe after World War II as a student. So I knew what it was like to be treated as a Chinese, as a Chinaman, not as a Singaporean. There were too few Singaporeans for Europeans to know that there was such a thing as a Singaporean. I was a Chinese looking male and therefore they assumed I must have come from China.

At that time, 1947-49, the Nationalist army was disintegrating, and many of the retreating soldiers were selling their weapons and uniforms to black marketeers near the Hong Kong border and disappearing as civilians.

The Europeans viewed the Chinese with contempt. But that contempt disappeared when in 1951 China's People's Liberation Army fought the American army in Korea when the Americans were fighting under the United Nations flag. Those Chinese soldiers slogged it out in ding-dong battles and brought the Americans to a final halt across the 37th parallel which is today the dividing line between North and South Korea.

The Chinese lost many tens of thousands in human wave attacks, suicidal attacks against superior American air power, American artillery and tanks. But they won the respect and the fear of the other side as an adversary.

This new China will not accept being treated in a cavalier fashion. They want to be taken seriously.

This underlying American sense of cultural superiority is also evident every time they bash up the Japanese. The Japanese deserve to be bashed up over their stubborn restrictive trade practices. But the tone of American media criticism has an underlying assumption of cultural supremacy.

Of course, the American media is careful not to harbour any sense of racial superiority. But angry white American car workers in Detroit, who have lost their jobs, do not bother to hide their racial prejudices. During one of their fits of rage two years ago, American car workers killed a Chinese who was mistaken for a Japanese, killed him in the street for being Japanese-looking.

This cultural supremacy is again evident when the American media praises Taiwan, Korea, the Philippines or Thailand for becoming democratic and having a free press. It is praise with condescension, compliments from a superior culture patting an inferior one on the head.

And it is this same sense of cultural supremacy which leads the American media to pick on Singapore and beat us up as authoritarian, dictatorial, an overruled, overrestricted, stifling, sterile society. Why? Because we have not complied with their ideas of how we should govern ourselves.

Responsibility for Survival

But we can ill afford to let others experiment with our lives. Their ideas are theories, theories not proven, not proven in East Asia, not even in the Philippines after they had governed the Philippines for 50 years. Nor is it proven as yet in Taiwan, or Thailand, or Korea.

When it is proven that these countries have become better societies than Singapore, in five or 10 years, we will run after them to adopt their practices and try to catch up.

We are responsible for our own survival. If that survival is jeopardised, we can expect no Santa Claus or no Lone Ranger to come to the rescue. But if we stay together, learn hard and work smart, we can, year by year, make progress and increase our security and prosperity. Then year by year, our personal security and personal freedoms will expand.

In order not to let people be confused, we must debunk those who echo the American media line that we will only prosper and progress if we dismantle our practices and our institutions, dismantle the NTUC [National Trade Union Congress], dismantle TCS [Television Corporation of Singapore], RCS [Radio Corporation of Singapore] and become free like Taiwan or Thailand or Korea or the Philippines.

Those who peddle this line to our people are stooging for the Western media and their human rights groups. Whether a fundamental change in policy works or does not work, may be seen only after one or two generations.

It took two generations to convince the majority of the British people that their welfare state was not workable. Then Mrs. Thatcher came along to revive their enterprise culture which built up their empire. She privatised the nationalised industries against the wishes of the trade unions who had got accustomed to the soft life, all paid for by the state.

Let us learn the lessons that others have paid for. Listen to their advice on democracy and human rights. But watch the results of this advice on their favourite students and indeed on their own societies.

Singaporeans have all the information that they need, from Singapore and foreign TV and press. We have BBC broadcasting on FM for 24 hours a day round the clock, giving news and information. Nothing is hidden from the people. And one-and-three-quarter million Singaporeans last year travelled abroad by air to see the world for themselves.

Singapore is an open society. Singapore has to be open to compete internationally. But to succeed in that competition, it has to be open without being a disordered society.

The Singapore Government has done good for Singaporeans in the last 36 years. If the government turns bad, you, the Singaporeans can turn out the government and change it in the next election. It can be done easily.

with a secret vote and with no corruption either before, during, or after elections.

The government with the people together, we created conditions that have attracted billions of dollars of investments from the world's top multinationals.

Our workers are better educated year by year, our infrastructure is continuously upgraded and brought up to the state-of-the-art. These MNCs [multinational corporations] have brought technology, knowledge, and management skills to Singapore and upgraded our economy and our workers. These MNCs have come to make profits, not to do us favours. We have enabled them to make their profits.

At the same time, we have benefited from higher wages, greater knowledge, and higher skills. They have not come here to teach us how to govern ourselves. Many of them, the managing directors in Singapore and the CEO [chief executive officer] from their headquarters in America, Japan, and Europe have told me, and one as recently as last Tuesday, on the eve of National Day, that they have stayed and expanded in Singapore because they are happy with conditions in Singapore. They disregard what the Western media alleges.

Of course things can be better and things will be better in Singapore. We will listen attentively to advice, especially when it is well-meaning. We will decide after seeing proof that those policies have worked in their countries.

When something works well, we would be stupid not to follow these policies. When these policies do not work out, we will wait for them to be successful before we test them out on ourselves.

This has been the way Singapore has made its way forward in a difficult world, and it is especially difficult when we are a small country.

Editorial Views Australia's Position in Asia

*BK1508073695 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES
in English 15 Aug 95*

[Editorial: "Australia's place in Asia" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The first-ever Asia-Europe summit is now in position. As the convenor, Asean has the right to decide the Asian line-up. And the consensus is that the Asian leaders for this inaugural summit will come from the Asean Seven plus Japan, China and South Korea. Unfortunately, the summit has been made controversial by Australia's insistence that, along with New Zealand, it be included in the Asian delegation. The matter has been made unnecessarily

more complicated by Canberra's move to use Japan to pressure Asean on this issue, most recently after the Asean talks in Brunei. Nothing is more likely to stiffen resistance than the Australian bid to force their way in this manner.

Many in the region welcomed Australia's decision to shift its primary focus for trade and investment away from Europe. These days Australian manufacturers identify South-east Asia and North Asia as the most promising areas for new export opportunities. A survey last week, for instance, by the Australian Chamber of Manufactures and government-owned telecommunications carrier Telstra concluded that Australian businesses are looking increasingly to South-east Asia to develop markets and see few barriers to success. Economically, it seems, Australians have done quite well by plugging into Asia.

It is, however, one thing to be economically plugged into Asia. It is quite another to say that this is enough to ensure Australia a seat at the summit. While the Australian economy has made strides to establish more linkages with Asia, Australia as a political entity has not been doing too well in adjusting itself to Asia. It has difficulty in accepting the Asian way of managing politics, even Asian political values. Underlying this difficulty is an unstated assumption of cultural superiority, manifested in running clashes with Asian states over human rights — at last count Indonesia, Malaysia and China. It is up to the Australians to show that they can adapt themselves in the Asian milieu and to the Asian way of doing things.

At the Asean meetings in Brunei, Australian officials happily cited data to back their right to be at the summit. Indeed, they even circulated a map of the East Asian hemisphere that stretches from Korea to New Zealand to argue how as Asian they were. But in pushing for Australia's place, its leaders have to be consistent. Its desire to be part of Asia must mean that it is prepared to accept Asia for what it is and to respect Asia for what it wants to be. A clear sign of this is Canberra's puzzling opposition to the East Asian Economic Caucus, which has become an Asean project and therefore an Asian initiative. Australia's marshalling of Japanese support to try and stall the Asia-Europe summit unless Canberra and Wellington are admitted only served to show up the inconsistency even more.

Australia's desire to be considered a part of Asia is realistic. But that place has to be earned. It is not enough for Australia to expect others to immediately accept it as an Asian country just because it sees itself as one. To try to force the pace only proves that Australia has a

long way to go before it can be accepted wholeheartedly into the Asian family.

Naval Exercise Held With Pakistani Navy

*BK1408105295 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Aug 95 p 19*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Pakistan Navy (PN) and the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) conducted a one-day naval exercise yesterday in the Singapore Straits and the South China Sea.

It was the second exercise conducted between the two navies. The first was held in November 1993.

Yesterday, two RSN ships — a missile corvette, RSS [Republic of Singapore Ship] Valiant, and a missile gunboat, RSS Sea Lion — and two PN vessels — a frigate, PNS [Pakistan Naval Ship] Shamser, and an oiler, PNS Nasr — were involved in the passage exercise or passex.

Lieutenant Colonel Tay Chee Hong, commanding officer of RSS Valiant, was the Commander Task Group for the exercise, while Captain Noman Bashir and Captain Adebazaman Safvi were in charge of the PN ships.

A passex is a short exercise which requires less preparation compared to the regular bilateral naval exercises which the RSN conducts with the ASEAN, Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA), and the United States navies.

Since the early 1980s, the RSN has held such exercises with navies from all the ASEAN and FPDA countries, and also with navies from India, France, Sweden, and the United States.

Mindef [Ministry of Defense] said in a statement that apart from opportunities to interact professionally, such exercises also helped to improve bilateral defence relations.

The statement added that ties between Singapore and Pakistan were warm and cordial and that defence links had increased in recent years.

In April this year, the RSN made its first port call at Karachi with RSS Perseverance which was on its Midshipmen Sea Training Deployment to South Asia.

Prime Minister on Support for Government

*BK1508112995 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 15 Aug 95 p 1*

[Report by Jakarta correspondent Paul Jacob]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Singaporeans do not want a change of government but the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) has to be satisfied with support from around

60 percent of the voters, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has said.

But this did not mean that the Government would stop undertaking and implementing policies which were unpopular, he added.

He told Indonesian journalists in a wide-ranging interview in Singapore last Saturday that support of around 60 percent "was sufficiently good" in a parliamentary system.

His comments were made in response to a question on why he thought the PAP's share of the vote remained below 70 percent at the last election despite all that the Government had done for the country.

He acknowledged that, at the time, "we were surprised" at the results.

"But after that we examined in detail. We asked: Do the people want a change of government? Apparently not. The people only do not want the PAP to be too dominant. This is so the PAP would not be too 'big-headed,'" he said.

"I think that is a reaction that is logical and healthy. They do not want to evict the PAP."

He also told the journalists that despite all that the Government had done, "people forget easily".

"The PAP has given a lot but people want even more. When we are not able to fulfill this, a portion of the people say they will not support us."

"For example, at this point 82 percent of Singaporeans own homes — flats built by the Government. But they want to live in private housing."

But with property prices continuing to rise, "there is a feeling of disappointment and they say the Government is not doing anything".

He said that the same applied to the Government's policy on car ownership, which has seen a variety of rules and regulations implemented resulting in the high cost of vehicles.

"Many people do not like that," he said.

"This does not mean that we put a stop to policies that are unpopular; only that we will be more realistic. We must be satisfied with support of around 60 percent. That is sufficiently good in a parliamentary system."

Mr. Goh was interviewed by journalists from the Antara national news agency, the Tiras current affairs weekly, and four leading Indonesian-language dailies Kompas, Media Indonesia, Republika and Suara Pembaruan.

They were in Singapore in conjunction with the 30th anniversary celebrations and met the Prime Minister at the Istana [State Palace].

On Clean Govt

Mr. Goh also took questions on leadership and clean government, saying that in choosing leaders and civil servants character and integrity were as important traits as ability.

"Competence is certainly important but it will have no meaning without character and integrity. If we have a minister who is smart but whose character is in doubt who might use his position for business contacts, we will not tolerate it," he said.

He said that because of the government stance on such issues, it had strong moral authority. People had faith in government and it could also undertake policies that might not be popular.

Asked why he had, two years ago, raised the issue of the involvement in business by officials and their families he said the Government recognised that many MPs and other officials were involved in business. President Ong Teng Cheong's wife, for example, was an architect and was also involved in some government projects.

"Because of that, we said that all such involvements must be declared in writing. We will not prohibit it because if we do, no one will be willing to become MPs or President," he said.

"So to overcome the issue, we asked that it all be declared openly and there was no special treatment even for the President's wife."

On Debate With Safire

On the debate with columnist William Safire, Mr. Goh said that if what he had written about Singapore in an influential daily like the New York Times went unchallenged, it would be believed by some of those who read it.

"We must demonstrate to the public who is right. I was ready to debate him in public and for it to be covered by the international media. Safire retreated," he said.

He added that it would not be a tragedy if he lost political support in the US. But, he said, if he lost support in Singapore, "I would be finished".

"If I kept quiet, the younger generation in Singapore will say that Safire's writings are true. Because of that, I took the decision to debate. A dictator will not be brave enough to do that," he said.

Cambodia

FUNCINPEC, Vietnam Communists Form Ties

BK1508083695 Bangkok BANGKOK POST (INSIDE INDOCHINA Supplement) in English 15 Aug 95 p 2

[Report by Nutsara Thaithawat in Phnom Penh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the Communist Party of Vietnam, two bitter enemies during the occupation/liberation of Cambodia in the 1980s, have "normalised" their relations during a recent low-key visit to Phnom Penh by senior members of the Vietnamese party.

The visit at the end of June was headed by Hong Ha, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for External Affairs of the Vietnamese party's Central Committee, at the invitation of FUNCINPEC secretary-general Prince Norodom Sirivut.

First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh reportedly gave his approval to the move to establish party-to-party relations, even though some FUNCINPEC members and some sectors of the political circle in Phnom Penh were uneasy about agreeing with royalists having friendly ties with communist Vietnamese who occupied Cambodia for between 1978 and 1989.

"It's crazy," said a Cambodian scholar.

The fear of an "expansionist" Vietnam is still strong in Cambodia.

Even though Hanoi has taken a hands-off position, the feeling among ordinary Cambodians is that Vietnamese people can freely come to make a living in their country — Vietnamese prostitutes, vendors, manual workers and fishermen are visible in many parts of Cambodia.

The same scholar also expressed concern that the move may play into the hands of the Khmer Rouge which is quick to attack "the two headed government" as the "puppet" of the Vietnamese.

But Prince Sirivut said the visit by the Vietnamese was fruitful.

"We discussed normalisation of relations," Prince Sirivut told Inside Indochina. "It's the first official contact in a decade."

Hong Ha wrote in a letter of thanks to Prince Sirivut at the end of the visit:

"The visit marked the official establishment of relations between our two parties, contributed to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and FUNCINPEC."

"We would like to express our sincere thanks over the cordial and warm welcome and reception that the FUNCINPEC and Your Royal Highness reserved for the delegation, thus displaying the precious sentiments of the FUNCINPEC toward the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

"We are convinced that friendly relations between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the FUNCINPEC as well as that between the two countries and peoples will be more and more strengthened and developed, in the interests of our two nations, for peace stability, cooperation and development in the region and the world."

Hong Ha also asked Prince Sirivut to visit Vietnam.

Other members of the Vietnamese delegation include Do Van Tai, deputy chairman of the commission; Mai Si Hung, director of the Laos and Kampuchea Department; and Le Xuan Vinh, director of Analytical Works Department.

Another Cambodian scholar said the move was the first step in the right direction for Cambodia in establishing a balanced position between its bigger neighbours—Vietnam and Thailand.

"We have to look beyond history, beyond anti-Vietnamese feelings," he said.

The two tests for the neighbours are their sincerity in resolving the issue of ethnic Vietnamese living in Cambodia and border demarcation.

The scholar said, however, that Cambodia might not be ready to deal with its relations with Vietnam effectively, because of the lack of unity, leading to weakness of the country.

A Hanoi source said FUNCINPEC had sought support from the Vietnamese party to strengthen its position at home in relation to the Cambodian People's Party.

The Vietnamese party repeated a request, made during an official visit to Hanoi by Prince Ranariddh earlier this year, for Vietnamese medical personnel to be sent to Cambodia to help treat soldiers wounded during the military offensive against the Khmer Rouge. The request was turned down, the source said.

Vietnam's message was clear, reiterating the same position it has taken since it withdrew its troops from Cambodia in 1989:

"Vietnam wants to see a peaceful, non-aligned neutral Cambodia that entertains good relations with all its neighbours", but Vietnam does not want to get involved in Cambodian affairs again.

Khmer Rouge Cabinet Discusses Famine

BK1508095195 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Aug 95

[*"News conference" by Mak Ben, "minister in charge of rural areas, agriculture, and water conservancy and representative of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation," on 14 August; place not given — recorded]*

[FBIS Translated Text] [Mak Ben] I would like to inform the compatriots of the cabinet meeting of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS] held on the morning of Monday, 14 August, as follows:

Today, 14 August, our PGNUNS cabinet examined the problem of the people's state of starvation. As is known to all compatriots, our government has constantly paid attention to this problem of the people's state of starvation and regularly advised the local committees to strive to resolve this problem through all possible means so as to alleviate the suffering of our people, who are starving to death in a most tragic and deplorable manner due to the highly destructive war of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and the two-heads.

According to reports from all areas, the famine in July and at the beginning of August has deteriorated even more seriously. The people throughout the country are starving. Some whole families have died of starvation in a most tragic and miserable manner.

Despite the fact that the people throughout the country are starving, the two-heads, out-and-out lackeys of communist Vietnam and the alliance, have done nothing to solve this problem. On the contrary, they have continued to kindle the communist Vietnamese war to massacre our nation and people on the orders of communist Vietnam and the alliance.

The two-heads forced the people to serve as soldiers, militiamen, and as corvees of one sort or another, preventing the people from growing rice and doing farming.

The small coins, rice, and other things given by the alliance are just meant for the two-heads, the war apparatus of the communist Vietnamese and the alliance, to continue kindling the war to kill the nation and people. The acute famine that is currently menacing the lives of our people throughout the country is not an ordinary matter nor mainly caused by natural disasters.

Our Cambodian land [words indistinct]. Both the terrain and the seasons are most suitable for the production drive. Cambodia should not have suffered from famine.

We can grow rainy-season, dry-season, and floating rice. We can grow many other kinds of crops in all seasons. If there is drought in an area, there is still rainfall in other areas for us to grow rice and other crops. We can manage to have enough rice to feed the whole country. We have never been starved to death like today.

Starvation among our people has become even more acute with each passing year for 16 to 17 years now because of the strategy pursued by communist Vietnam and the alliance to massacre our nation and people by kindling the war and implementing a policy to create famine and starvation.

The famine in this year of 1995 is already very serious and next year this situation will become even more serious. This is because:

1. The communist Vietnamese war, the root cause of this famine, will be kindled further by communist Vietnam, the alliance, and the two-heads.
2. The two-heads have always been fascists to the people. The arch corrupt two-heads have plundered everything.
3. The 4 million-plus Vietnamese nationals have continued to grab our people's land, rivers, streams, ponds, fish, meat, the economy, and all kinds of produce for their own consumption locally and for sending to Vietnam.

The communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and the two-heads are the arch criminals, arch assassins. They have carried out genocidal acts to massacre the Cambodian nation and people. They have opposed the entire mankind.

It is because of this acute famine caused by the war of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and the two-heads that our people have risen up to wage a valiant struggle for their own survival and that of the entire nation and race.

The fraternal people have struggled to prevent the two-heads from recruiting them as soldiers and militiamen. They have struggled to demand that their husbands and children, who have been forcibly recruited by the communist Vietnamese, the communist Vietnamese puppets, and the two-heads, be returned home so as to do farming to earn a living for their wives and families. They have struggled to demand the return of their land, farm lands, and houses from the communist Vietnamese puppet administrators and from the Vietnamese nationals. They have struggled to prevent the communist Vietnamese puppet administrators from plundering and bleeding them white and so on.

The National Union Party [NUP] and PGNUNS have joined forces with our entire nation and people and have struggled continuously in the past and in the present, and will do so in the future. We have struggled to move on toward ending the communist Vietnamese war and to achieve genuine national reconciliation, national concord, and peace.

Only by ending the communist Vietnamese war and achieving genuine national reconciliation, national concord, and peace can the problem of the people's starvation be solved permanently. By ending the communist Vietnamese war and achieving national reconciliation and national concord, our people will be able to live peacefully and happily, having enough time to work and earn a living to improve their livelihood and economy. They will also be able to rebuild and develop the country.

Concerning this matter, the NUP and PGNUNS have regularly advised the local committees to strive with a high sense of responsibility and to the best of their ability, physically and mentally, to alleviate our people's misery and their suffering from the famine and the all-round difficulties caused by the war of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and the two-heads.

Our local committees have striven with full responsibility to help our people — giving them rice seeds, corn, cassava, potatoes, gourds, pumpkins, sugar cane, sesame, and so forth, as well as farm tools, such as plows and plowshares, and cattle — according to the concrete situation in each locality.

The committees have joined with the people to dig water wells and ponds so as to enable them to have enough water for drinking, use in sanitary matters, watering crops, and raising cattle in each family. This is so that the fraternal people will have something to eat for the time being.

These are all the main points raised at the 14 August cabinet meeting that I would like to relate to all compatriots.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency. On behalf of the PGNUNS radio, I would like to ask you the following question: It was reported that during his recent visit to Phnom Penh, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher carried rice bags to Phnom Penh for the two-heads. Why did the secretary of state of the United States — the alliance chieftain — have to degrade himself that much?

[Mak Ben] Yes. First, the U.S. secretary of state himself carried rice bags to Phnom Penh because the two-heads have not had a single grain of rice to eat.

Second, that meager amount of rice given by the alliance could not rescue the two-heads because they are suffering all-round agony, militarily, politically, economically, and socially.

Third, the rice and small coins that the U.S. secretary of state brought to the two-heads were all grabbed by Le Duc Anh, arch criminal and arch murderer in the war of aggression and genocide against Cambodia. In the past, the communist Vietnamese took away all the money, rice, and everything else that the alliance gave the two-heads.

Four, this rice brought by the alliance was not meant for the people. The alliance gave it to the two-heads to use in feeding the war to massacre our nation and people.

Five, how did they transport this aid of rice and war materiel to continue the war?

Let us take a look. Route 5-Poipet-Sisophon and the Battambang, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang railroads have been cut off for over two months now. Route 4 and the Kompong Som-Phnom Penh railroad have also been cut in many places. Thus, it must have been transported by plane. But for how long can the aid for feeding the war last if it is transported by plane? Yet if it was transported by boat along the Mekong River via Vietnam, the Vietnamese would have confiscated all of it.

In sum, it is impossible to settle the problem through kindling the communist Vietnamese war. It is possible only by achieving national reconciliation and national concord. This solution through national reconciliation and national accord will benefit everybody, that is, the Cambodian nation and people and the peoples of the region and the rest of the countries in the world, including the American people and the United States.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Excellency.

Commentary Views Prosecution of Khmer Rouge

BK1508083495 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Aug 95

[Unattributed commentary]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] What is really the farce staged by Ben Kiernan, a protege of the United States, and two other Americans to prosecute the Cambodian patriots fighting to decimate the aggressors and arch war criminals? In fact, those guys are all arch war criminals in Cambodia, the world, and history. Now, they want to change the real historic situation by prosecuting and terrorizing the Cambodian resistance patriots.

What is their goal? Why must they behave as a boss? As ordinary persons those guys have no right whatsoever to institute the prosecution; so, as arch war criminals they have even less right to do that.

As for the U.S. imperialists, the arch war criminals who have massively massacred the Cambodian nation and people, undeniably they have also committed a very serious crime.

In Cambodia at present, the Cambodian nation and people, both at home and abroad, are extremely furious with the villainous alliance, led by the United States, Australia, and France as ringleaders, which has conspired with communist Vietnam to motivate the two-heads to continue fuelling war to exterminate the Cambodian race. It has conducted a military war in Cambodia; it has instigated the Vietnamese war of aggression to kill all the Cambodian people and to ruin all the property of the Cambodian nation and people, causing the latter, who have already been bled by the Vietnamese war of aggression for 16 or 17 years, to become more bloodless.

This is another greatest crime committed by the United States, Australia, France, and communist Vietnam. This is the greatest crime against humanity; this is the greatest crime pursued by the arch war criminals to annihilate the Cambodian race.

These crimes have already been recorded in Cambodia's history as an everlasting national reminder for the Cambodian children of the generations to come. [passage omitted]

Now, the United States, Australia, and France have joined forces with communist Vietnam to wage war in Cambodia. How much longer will they continue to kill the Cambodian nation and people? Why? Because they have the real nature of a warmonger who is gulping down the blood of the Cambodian people and Cambodia and who is violating democratic rights and freedom and rights to self-determination of the peoples and countries the world over.

The gray matter of the U.S. imperialists and that of the Australian Ben Kiernan, who is an accessory executioner of the U.S. imperialists, are of the same ilk, meaning they are all bent on invading and killing other races. They have been indicted for being arch war criminals against mankind. Their crimes have already been tried by humanity.

The events above are just a few proofs of the greatest and most barbaric and cruel crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and communist Vietnam to exterminate the Cambodian race and the world people. The proofs have shown that the chief aggressors, assassins,

and war criminals, who want to stage a farce to prosecute the patriots struggling to eliminate the invaders, can never change the real historic situation. The proofs have also reaffirmed that the Cambodian nation and people have risen up against the U.S. imperialists and the communist Vietnamese aggressors to save their nation and race.

Six Held for 'Inciting' Hate of Royal Government

*BK1508062295 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 14-15 Aug 95 pp 1, 11*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 11 August, the Prosecution Department of the Phnom Penh Court has ordered a temporary imprisonment of six men at prison No. 1 (T-3) on charges of attempting to distribute leaflets tied with balloons "inciting the people to hate the Royal Government".

The six men are:

Sitthi Kousangsin, 32 years old; a custom official at the Management and Excise Department; resident of Ta Nguon village, Kakap ward, Dangkao precinct.

Sin Khin, 38 years old; a secretary general of the Khmer Kampuchea Kraom Friends Association [KKKFA]; residing at the new building, unit 27, Toek La'ak-3 ward, Tuol Kouk precinct.

Sam Suon, 58 years old; residing at the new building, row 271, Stoeng Meanchey ward; a member of the KKKFA and a balloon vendor.

Kay Vichit, 30 years old; resident of Chamroen Phal village, Stoeng Meanchey ward, Meanchey precinct; a balloon vendor.

Sam Souphan, 22 years old; resident of Chamroen Phal village, Stoeng Meanchey ward, Meanchey precinct; a balloon vendor.

Lim Naem, 39 years old; resident of Chamroen Phal village, Stoeng Meanchey ward, Meanchey precinct; also a balloon vendor.

Some of these six accused were caught red-handed by policemen from the General Information Department in cooperation with policemen from the Tuol Svay Prey police post No. 2 while they were distributing leaflets tied to balloons in Meanchey and Chamka Mon precincts on 5 August.

According to the police, at first the policemen arrested four balloon vendors — Sam Suon, Kay Vichit, Sam Souphan, and Lim Naem — at the Mekong movie house and confiscated 130 leaflets, four bicycles, eight kegs of gas for balloons, and 500 balloons. According to the confession by the balloon vendors, they were hired by Sin Khin to release the leaflet balloons — one balloon

for 100 riel. They released the balloons twice already. The first was at 0200 on the night of 5 August by releasing 400 balloons with 100 leaflets (four balloons per one leaflet) near Sin Khin's house at Toek L'ak-3 ward. The second time was at 0330 on the same night at three places, that is, at the foot of Stoeng Meanchey bridge, at Daeum Ko market, and at the Hong Hap vehicle warehouse, using 86 balloons and 21 leaflets.

After hearing the confession, the police arrested Sin Khin, accused of leading the above activities.

Sin Khin told the police that Sitthi Kousangsin ordered him to hire some men to release leaflet-balloons in Phnom Penh. Sitthi Kousangsin gave Sin Khin 600 to 700 leaflets, 100,000 riel, and 5,000 uninflated balloons.

As for Sitthi Kousangsin, he turned himself in to the police after his men were arrested. He said he was responsible for the hiring and all the above activities. The two kinds of leaflets — first, a statement of the former combatants of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party; and second, a letter welcoming the return to Cambodia of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk (3 August 1995) — were all written by himself.

No harsh phrases were contained in the two leaflets, so, even if the contents of these leaflets were published in any newspaper, it would be difficult for the relevant authorities or the Royal Government to find any fault in them.

The first leaflet was entitled: "The Statement of the Former FUNCINPEC Combatants." It describes the disappointment of patriotic combatants from the 27 movements, the miserable situation, and the disunity and internal rifts within the ranks of the top to bottom levels of the FUNCINPEC Party to the point that it will definitely lead to the end of this accomplishment of the Samdech Euv.

The second leaflet was: "The Cambodian People Welcome the Return to the Motherland by the Cambodian King, His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman." It deals with many requests to the government. But the police have charged that these are activities aimed at inciting chaos and causing political instability and public disorder.

After receiving the case from the police, the Phnom Penh Court prosecutor issued an order to temporarily detain the six men on charges of "inciting the people to hate the Royal Government" in line with Article 60 of the provisional criminal code endorsed in the past by the Supreme National Council [SNC].

The fate of the six guilty persons is still not known. However, a reliable source reported that the United Nations Center for Human Rights in Cambodia is following up this matter because Sitti Kousangsin informed the center about his activities before presenting himself to the police.

Indonesia

Demonstration Held at Australian Embassy 14 Aug
BK1508052195 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
15 Aug 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, Monday (MERDEKA) — Dozens of youths calling themselves New Indonesian Youth Force again staged a protest demonstration at the Australian Embassy on Rasuna Said Road on Monday (14 August) in connection with the burning of an Indonesian flag in Australia some time ago.

On 11 August, dozens of youths calling themselves United Youth of the Defense of Red and White [Indonesian flag] also held a protest demonstration at the same venue demanding an apology from the Australian Government for the flag-burning incident.

It was the second time for the New Indonesian Youth Force to stage a demonstration because the embassy did not give a response to its first demonstration last week.

The demonstrators arrived separately and assembled near the embassy. They brought with them several posters and banners. They then shouted slogans condemning Australia and displayed their banners, which said: "Gareth Evans, go to hell," "You think you are the only one that can burn flags," "Sever diplomatic ties with Australia," and "The Red and White flag is our soul."

Moments later, three representatives of the demonstrators, namely Eko, 25, Nanda, 28, and Jay, 23 were personally received by Australian Ambassador Allan Taylor at his office while other demonstrators continued to stand and wait outside.

"Ambassador Allan Taylor expressed his regret and apologized for the flag-burning incident," said Nanda to reporters after the meeting.

After the meeting with the demonstrators, the Australian ambassador also granted an audience to correspondents of MERDEKA, TIRAS, AFP, and an Australian publication during which he also expressed his regret over the incident.

The situation outside the embassy was also getting tense with the growing midmorning heat and the demonstrators continuing to display their banners and shout their slogans. Relevant authorities worked hard to en-

sure security in the area, which attracted the attention of motorists and passers-by. The demonstrators, most of whom were students, dispersed and left the area at about 1200 West Indonesian time.

Suharto Views Centralized Government Structure

95SE0168B Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
12 Jul 95 pp 1, 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—President Suharto has stated that there will no longer be any place for a centralized government structure in national states. That is, government structures that turn over all decisions to the central government. This kind of structure would hamper growth and the development of creativity and community initiative, the greatest form of capital of a dynamic community.

The chief of state made this statement in an address to those attending the short course of the Fifth Class of the National Defense Institute (LEMHANNAS). He spoke at the Bina Graha Offices in Jakarta on 11 July. According to the program, the chief of state was accompanied by Minister of Defense and Security Edi Sudradjat.

The president said that currently Indonesia is in a new strategic situation. It is part of a world, which continues to move toward new organizational forms, including both governmental as well as regional and community structures. The chief of state said that in structural terms every government must adapt itself to new forms of international cooperation, in view of the growing number of multilateral organizations.

In terms of regional structures, there is a changed view, which no longer looks at borders as lines separating two states completely but more as signs of difference, as historical symbols and identities, and as marking the sovereign area of a neighboring state. This has happened because of the increasing growth of economic and social cooperation in border areas.

Meanwhile, in community structures the people at present live in the context of a great community of mankind, both in a physical way as well as through relationships created by information. This atmosphere makes it possible for people to visit each other and communicate easily. According to the chief of state, this change, among other things, is based on increased maturity in the outlooks of statesmen, politicians, and cultural personalities, as well as in the light of progress made in science and technology, further increased by the closeness of international social and economic relations. The chief of state said: "We are really in the earliest phase of the history of a new world. If this phase

is properly safeguarded and developed, it will bring a level of welfare and peace never before experienced by mankind."

Role of National States

The president emphasized that this situation will give rise to basic problems, which will require thought. That is, it will be necessary to reconsider the role of the national state in the global structure. The president said that the national state will always exist as a protective shield, which has grown and developed out of the history of the national struggle to achieve a better kind of life.

In such a national state a people, who are made up of so many groups, can unite all of their power and force to confront the challenges and opportunities facing them. The highest form of solidarity, which can be developed by mankind in achieving its goals can also be found in such a situation. The chief of state said: "Therefore, the global structure will continue to consist of national states."

The chief of state also said that in national states there will be a reconciliation of viewpoints. On the one hand, in an increasingly interdependent and quickly changing world there is no longer any place for centralized governmental structures. That is, governmental structures that turn over all decisions to the central government.

The president declared: "A centralized state not only cannot function under conditions of very rapid change but will also prevent growth and the development of creativity and community initiative. Community initiative and creativity are specifically the best kind of capital for making it possible to continue to live in a very dynamic world. On the other hand, it is also impossible to turn over all activity to community dynamics themselves."

Living Together

The chief of state said: "We established a state and formed a government to develop and make it possible for the Indonesian people to live together." He said this and referred to the preamble of the Constitution of 1945, which states that the government has a constitutional duty to protect all of the Indonesian people and all of those who have shed their blood for the nation, to advance the public welfare, to develop the life of the nation, and to participate in implementing world order, based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice.

The president said that all of that goes on in the state structure founded on the sovereignty of the people and based on the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] and the Constitution of 1945. He said: "The challenge,

which we face is specifically how to shape the structure of our country in an increasingly open world."

In a special way the president reminded all of those attending the National Defense Institute that they are the cadre of national leadership, with a broad and focused point of view. For that reason they have the responsibility of taking an active part in developing and defending an increasingly reliant, national system which dynamically raises the level of national resiliency and stimulates growth and the development of the competitive power of the nation in the midst of world changes taking place so quickly.

Army Commander Comments on ABRI-Golkar Ties

95SE0167A Jakarta *KOMPAS* in Indonesian
10 Jul 95 p 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Bandung, KOMPAS—The Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] will always reflect a critical attitude toward GOLKAR [Functional Groups party] by paying close attention to the direction of and changes of view within GOLKAR. In that connection the Indonesian Army (AD), as a part of the Indonesian Armed Forces as a whole, will always adopt a responsible attitude toward that position.

This was made clear on 8 July by Gen R. Hartono, chief of staff of the Indonesian Army, in answer to a question after installing Col (Cavalry) Budi Setiono Katon in office as the commander of the Cavalry Arms Center of the Army, replacing Brigadier General Doctor Wirayawan, the former incumbent of this position, who has received a new assignment as an officer assigned to Army Headquarters with special responsibility for the Yayasan Kartika Eka Paksi (YKEP) [Army Welfare Foundation].

According to the Army chief of staff, channeling the aspirations of the Indonesian Armed Forces through GOLKAR does not mean that ABRI is "backing up" GOLKAR. He said: "Members of ABRI have been involved in GOLKAR for a long time. Indeed, the midwife at the time of the birth of GOLKAR was the Indonesian Armed Forces. Therefore, ABRI will always continue to adopt a responsible attitude in protecting that view."

Later on the Army chief of staff said that channeling the aspirations of ABRI through GOLKAR does not mean that GOLKAR can do whatever it wishes. He declared: "It's not like that. ABRI will continue to take a critical position by straightening out GOLKAR if developments occur, which deviate from the commitment made at the time of the establishment of GOLKAR itself."

Although this is true, the Army chief of staff also said that ABRI as an organization is not identical with any one person or group. He said: "ABRI, and particularly the Army, are organizations, which serve all community groups. This is its position as an organization. For that reason people really should reflect on the history of relations between GOLKAR and ABRI from the time of its formation until the present."

According to information available to KOMPAS, relationships between ABRI and GOLKAR have been questioned recently and often by members of Parliament in hearings before committees of Parliament. For example, there was recent testimony before Committee I of Parliament by the governor of the National Defense Institute [LEMHANNAS], the minister of defense and security, and the commander of the armed forces. At the meeting of the committee members of Parliament generally asked why ABRI, which uses the slogan that it stands above all groups, in fact is considered to be "closer" to GOLKAR than to the Development Unity Party [PPP] and the Indonesian Democracy Party [PDI], two other social and political organizations.

Political Observer Urges Political Reform

BK1408092195 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
12 Aug 95 p 11

[Passages in italics published in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS — It will be difficult to achieve democratic life in Indonesia unless there is political reform. The view was expressed by Dr. J. Sujati Jiwandono [political observer attached to the Center for Strategic and International Studies] in a paper on democracy.

The academic paper was presented to a seminar entitled "Indonesia 2020: Economic, Sociocultural, and Political Visions" at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta on Thursday (10 August). In addition to Sujati Jiwandono, A.M.W. Pranarka and Yusuf Wanandi were also speakers dealing with the country's political vision in the seminar, which was held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

According to Sujati, there are still many vague and ambivalent concepts and perceptions about various aspects of national life in the 50-year-old nation. In other words, the people's aspirations for equitable prosperity in all fields have yet to be met. For example, human rights, particularly the freedom of speech, the freedom of opinion, press freedom, the right of union, openness, and transparency [as published] have yet to be fully implemented.

Sujati added that continued attention should be paid to poverty and injustice, particularly an equitable distribution of the fruits of development, democracy and democratization, the mechanism of succession, the roles of political parties, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, and state institutions, religious issue in the Pancasila ideology-based nation, and education. He even described the current situation as "experimental."

"Many concepts should be reconsidered and reassessed. Some may have to be further developed and clarified, while some others may have to be abandoned because they are erroneous or irrelevant to the prevailing situation. In my opinion, there has been a basic error in understanding various aspects of the Pancasila nationhood," he said.

According to Sujati, we must be honest, courageous, and humble enough to realize and admit our weaknesses and shortcomings as well as to reassess concepts that seem to have been correct and final such as "Pancasila Democracy, the principles of togetherness, or consultations and consensus."

Conceptual Democracy

According to Sujati, the improvement of various aspects of national life should be basic in nature — the way we view, think about, and implement something. He stated that this could be achieved only through a political reform, or in other words, a conceptual democratic reform.

There should be this kind of political reform because Indonesia adopts a constitutional democracy which is based on and rooted in the 1945 Constitution. "Thus, I don't cherish reform through a 'revolution' in which violence will be used or a coup which will be undemocratic," Sujati said.

According to Sujati, the reform must not be undertaken outside or must change the existing system. The word '*reform*' implies political change within a constitutional framework. "Thus, I mean a change *within the system and through the system* and the constitution must not be changed," he stated.

Sujati added that the 1945 Constitution contains various provisions that will make the reform possible. According to him, the Constitution still has certain weak points. For example, several provisions are inoperative or irrelevant with modern democracy and several current issues have not been embodied in the Constitution.

He cited the absence of *judicial review* in Indonesia as an example. Perhaps, several laws or government regulations need to be reviewed to see whether they are

legally relevant with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution on which all laws are based.

The step will be important because there have been demands for openness and greater freedom or "liberalization" in Indonesia. He stated that Pancasila Democracy must be able to accommodate all trends and demands as the level of the people's maturity and awareness grows.

He admitted that there have been symptoms that may indicate growing demands for democratization. However, the symptoms do not necessarily have democratic values primarily in view of the form, quality, and style of openness pronounced.

The possibility of developing an effective mechanism to achieve openness must be explored. In other words, openness may have a possible effect on political decisions sooner or later and directly or indirectly. Without the possibility, openness will have no democratic values, Sujati concluded.

Finance Minister on Limiting Foreign Ownership

*95SE0172B Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
13 Jul 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA—Minister of Finance Mar'ie Muhammad has stated that a limitation on foreign ownership in the capital market needs to be studied in a more detailed fashion. This study must consider several aspects, including limitations on domestic capital investors and tendencies in the world capital market.

When he was giving the government's position at a meeting of the various factions in Parliament on the draft law on the capital market on 12 July in Jakarta, Mar'ie agreed with the proposal of the Functional Development Faction regarding the need for a limitation on foreign ownership in the draft law or through the issuance of a government regulation. However, he said that this matter must be studied further and, at least, must consider three aspects.

Firstly, Mar'ie said, there is the relationship to limitations on domestic capital investors. Secondly, there is the fact that the entry of foreign capital will strengthen the capital structure of Indonesian companies. The third aspect, which must be considered is the tendency toward liberalization in trade and investment throughout the world. The minister of finance said: "There is a tendency for the capital market throughout the world, including the capital market in the developing countries, to become increasingly open."

When he was discussing the draft law on the capital market some time ago, the Minister of finance also stated that the potential of domestic capital investors

must be stimulated. It is very important that domestic capital not be subject to dictation by foreign capitalists.

Mar'ie also discussed the proposal to apply criminal and civil penalties for actions involving the spreading of untrue reports or misleading investors. He said that he agreed with the proposal made by the Functional Development Faction. This matter has been included in the draft law now under consideration.

Criminal Penalties Not Necessary

The minister of finance added that not all violations of the provisions of the law on the capital market must involve criminal penalties. Mar'ie said: "Criminal penalties can be applied if there are misrepresentations, falsehoods, or matters of that kind. Such penalties can also be applied if untrue information of this kind harms the public interest." As long as the people who suffer losses are compensated for them and the action does not harm the capital market as a whole, it is unnecessary to press for criminal prosecution. Mar'ie added: "Principles like this are also in effect in other countries."

Mar'ie said that he does not agree with proposals for applying criminal penalties for delays in submitting reports. He considered that delays in submitting reports should not be subject to criminal penalties unless this is deliberately done to mislead the people and causes large losses.

The Functional Development Faction also proposed that any person or group which owns five percent or more of the shares of banks which have "gone public" should be required to report to the Bank Indonesia and BAPEPAM [National Capital Planning Board]. Mar'ie agreed with this proposal. However, provisions on this matter are already contained in a subsidiary regulation in accordance with the spirit of Paragraph 113 of the draft law on the capital market.

Meanwhile, the minister of finance did not agree with the proposal of the Development Unity Faction that the BAPEPAM should have the power to control funds. Mar'ie said: "I believe that it will be difficult to implement this proposal, because it is not in accordance with budgetary discipline, under which all receipts must be directly deposited in the State Treasury."

In that context he also emphasized that the government considers that the BAPEPAM does not need to be given status as a state enterprise, bearing in mind that the BAPEPAM already carries out some government functions.

Meanwhile the Indonesian Democracy Party Faction presented a proposal that only certified public accountants should be permitted to be accountants in the capital

market. The minister of finance said: "I think that this view can be considered."

Finance Minister Predicts Cement Shortage

95SE0172A Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
17 Jul 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] Ujungpandang, SUARA KARYA—For the first time a private company has been willing to build a cement factory in Eastern Indonesia. The company is the Bosowa Group, which plans to construct a cement factory in the Regency of Maros, South Sulawesi. The plant will have a productive capacity of 1.8 million tons of cement per year. It is hoped that it will begin operation by the middle of 1997.

With financial support from six government banks the cement factory, whose construction will involve an investment of no less than 537 billion rupiahs, will market 60 percent of its production on the Indonesian domestic market, while the remainder will be exported.

On 15 July Z. B. Palaguna, governor of South Sulawesi, laid the first stone of the factory, which will be owned by PT Semen Bosowa Maros (SBM) and which is located about 40 km from Ujungpandang. Witnessing the ceremony at Maros was Minister of Finance Mar'ie Muhammad, who said: "This action by the Bosowa Group is really timely, because when the factory begins to produce cement, we will be going through a major cement crisis because demand will far exceed supply."

According to Aksa Machmud, president and director of PT SBM, his action in building the cement factory is in response to the government's call for private capital to invest in the cement sector. This is truly a strategic action because demand for cement continues to increase, in accordance with the pace of development. Aksa Machmud said: "We are the first private company to build a cement factory in Eastern Indonesia and the third largest private cement company in Indonesia after PT Indo cement and PT Semen Cibinong."

Aksa Machmud, who was born in South Sulawesi, is spoken of as having a long relationship with the Bank Dagang Negara [BDN—State Commercial Bank]. He helped the bank to grow over the past 18 years, from the time when the loans he obtained from it amounted to barely 5.0 million rupiahs. In the construction of this cement factory the BDN is acting as the leader of a syndicate of government banks which includes the BNI [Indonesian National Bank], the BRI [Indonesian People's Bank], Bank Bumi Daya [Bank of Natural Resources], Bank Exim [Export-Import Bank], and the Bank Tabungan Negara [State Savings Bank]. Aksa Machmud said: "Of the total investment of 537 billion

rupiahs 80 percent is in bank loans and 20 percent in private capital." A portion of the loans from the six banks associated with the BUMN [State Enterprises Board] will be in U. S. dollars and a further portion will be in rupiahs.

The cement factory will be managed by Swiss technicians with plans which respect the environment. The construction of the factory will take 23 months and provide work for 1,500 people. Local raw materials will provide production inputs for thousands of years.

Repeated Crises in Cement and Paper Supply

In his speech on the occasion the minister of finance stated that cement, like paper, is a commodity, which is in short supply. This is not only the case in Indonesia but also throughout the world. The various countries of the world have rather large requirements for these two products, so that it is not surprising that the cement and paper crisis almost always recurs.

He said that this is why he raised this topic in connection with the action by the Bosowa Group in building this factory, particularly in Eastern Indonesia, which relatively has been left behind, compared with Western Indonesia. Furthermore, according to Minister Mar'ie, there will be a shortage of cement in 1997. This is because community demand has grown very quickly. The strategic action taken by Bosowa, which was mentioned by the minister of finance, is also connected with the failure to act by private firms which simply pocketed their permits issued by the Capital Investment Coordinating Board [BKPM] for the construction of cement factories. At this time, when there is a widespread cement crisis, people are asking about these 23 companies, which applied to the BKPM for investment permits in the cement sector but did nothing to build factories.

Minister Speaks on Monopolistic Industries

BK1508104195 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
15 Aug 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, Monday, MERDEKA — It is now Minister for Research and Technology, B.J. Habibie's turn to launch criticisms regarding monopolistic industries after economic expert Sumitro Jodahikusumo suggested that economic distortions — irrespective of whether they are in the form of oligopolies or monopolies — should be totally purged.

Speaking at a seminar of the PPI [Indonesian Products Exhibition] in Jakarta on Monday [14 August], he said: "The public will definitely be disgusted with monopolistic industries if they do not reform and become more morally responsible."

Habibie's criticism was in connection with a question asked by Dr. Setiawan, a participant from a pharmaceutical company. After welcoming the successful maiden flight by the N-250 Gatotkaca aircraft, Setiawan criticized the IPTN [National Aircraft Industry], which is under Habibie's leadership.

According to Setiawan, the IPTN, which has become full of technological experts, should voluntarily regulate its technological expertise to other agencies in order that all agencies in Indonesia can be given expertise comparable with that of the IPTN.

In addition Setiawan said: "This is because our people are currently against the idea of having huge establishments. They are disgusted with all huge establishments. That is why an equal distribution of technological expertise is desired."

In this connection, Habibie stated that it was untrue that the public was disgusted with the huge industries.

Habibie said: "However, it is true that the public has been against the irresponsible and monopolistic industries. The public will definitely abhor the irresponsible and monopolistic centralization of vast amounts of capital in huge industries."

Speaking hastily, Habibie stated that he was not an anti-monopolist. There would be no problems if such monopolies only involved the industrial sector, which was morally and highly responsible.

Habibie cited the examples of huge international industries such as Siemens (Germany), Ford (the U.S.) and some other people-friendly industries.

He said: "They are huge but are morally responsible toward the public."

According to Habibie, the IPTN is also similar — it is responsible about expanding high-tech [preceding word in English] or modern technology. Apart from this, the IPTN is not an industry for capitalization.

He added: "However, I agree with your proposal. The current technological expertise should not only be centered in the IPTN. If you observe carefully, Bandung is currently becoming a center for technological expertise. The ITB [Bandung Institute of Technology], the IPTN, and some other centers are all situated there."

Habibie responded to numerous questions by reporters on the issue of monopoly. Habibie, however, only responded curtly to the questions as he approached his automobile.

Responding to questions by reporters regarding a certain monopolistic industry, Habibie said he had no intention of making any criticism against any particular industry.

He said: "All monopolistic industries, except those managed by the government, should be totally abolished."

This was because free trade will be implemented in Indonesia by the year 2003. Indonesia needs to be prepared.

He added: "The products made by the monopolistic industries are not competitive."

Habibie further stated that if monopolies were not totally eradicated, Indonesia would lag behind in anticipating global free trade.

He said: "When global free trade finally becomes effective, our products will not become competitive anymore. Monopolies will be the cause of this."

Habibie suggested that efficiency and production need to be speedily upgraded. Efficiency needs to be upgraded in all industries so they can produce goods that will be competitive in international markets.

Upon entering his automobile, he said: "In fact, the issue should be immediately dealt with."

Expert: Economy Can Grow Without Foreign Debt

*BKI408144695 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 11 Aug 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta 11 Aug — Economic expert Professor Sumitro Joyohadikusumo has said that our economic growth can still be sustained without foreign funds if national savings are utilized more carefully and efficiently. National savings must also be increased.

Prof. Sumitro said this following a ceremony on 10 August at which Dr. Anwar Nasution was installed as permanent professor of development studies in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta.

If savings, accounting for 20 to 30 percent of the GDP, had been carefully and efficiently utilized, we could still have achieved economic growth similar to the current levels without acquiring foreign debt.

We are not able to put this into practice, however, because there is still economic distortion and inefficiency.

"For this, we have to eliminate economic distortion in the form of monopolies and oligopolies and increase efficiency."

He said that we will still be able to control the swelling amount of our foreign debt as long as short-term loans are transferred back to long-term loans because there is high risk for short-term loans.

Sumitro said Indonesia's debt service ratio, DSR, which had reached more than 30 percent and was flashing a yellow light on the basis of a World Bank report, could be reduced to 25 percent within five to six years as exports increase.

Exports can only be increased, however, in the absence of economic distortion. Therefore, we must eliminate the existing economic distortion. [passage omitted]

Role of Cooperatives Criticized

95SE0168C Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jul 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—As a consequence of having served for too long as an instrument of the government, the cooperative movement in Indonesia has not developed as an economic force, which can be relied on. Too much government interference in the operations and management of the cooperatives has made cooperatives grow too slowly and has made them uncreative and inadequately competitive with economic forces, which have begun to grow recently.

Dawam Rahardjo, a professor and director of the Graduate School of Muhammadiyah University in Malang [East Java], made this statement on 6 July at a national seminar held in Jakarta entitled, "An Appreciation and Critique of the Development of the Indonesian Cooperative Movement."

Because of the situation, which he described, Professor Dawam declared that a wide-ranging redefinition is needed of the roles of the cooperatives and of the government in the development of the cooperative movement. He admitted that at first the role of the cooperatives as instruments of the government could not be avoided, because this was the message of the constitution, in which the state was given the duty of developing cooperatives. However, this situation cannot be continued, as it has made the cooperatives uncreative and unable to stand on their own.

Dawam added that in the future cooperatives must be seen and conducted as business enterprises capable of engaging in any kind of business activity and not merely engaged in handling the distribution of rice and other agricultural products.

Dawam said: "As business enterprises, the results of their activity in terms of profits or their business margins (SHU) must be the guide. The same is also true of economic calculations, such as the ratio between self generated and outside capital, which must be carefully considered. The cooperatives must also recruit professional managers for their operations."

If they are able to function as business enterprises, the cooperatives can change and become medium sized economic forces and not what they are now, merely small scale economic forces with average assets of 650 million rupiahs.

Previously, cooperatives were heavily dependent on their managers, with the result that they could not develop in an optimum way. The secret of how cooperatives in Western countries have been successful is that they have had professional managers not appointed by the members. Dawam said: "If the managers are elected at a meeting of cooperative members, at times they are not sufficiently capable. As a result, the performance of all of the cooperatives, taken together, is only like that of a private company, which 'goes public.'"

Subiakto Denies

Meanwhile, on a separate occasion Subiakto Tjakrawerdaya, minister of cooperatives and the development of small business enterprises (PPK), has denied the statement that until now the cooperatives have functioned as instruments of the government. According to the minister, it is indeed true that at first the cooperatives were asked to support government programs, such as agricultural projects in the framework of increasing the welfare of the farmers.

Subiakto said: "However, this does not mean that the cooperatives have functioned as government instruments. Furthermore, cooperative members in the villages really needed these projects. So these projects served the interests of the members and the welfare of the community as well."

He admitted that until now the cooperatives have been affected by the fact that they have spent much of their time implementing government programs. As a result, they have not had much of an opportunity to carry out their own programs. However, he said, in fact the government never required them to carry out government programs. At present the cooperatives have begun to carry out their own programs. It is hoped that, as a result, they can become national economic forces on the same basis as other forces.

Left Behind

Later in his presentation at the seminar Professor Dawam said that the cooperatives have been left far behind in terms of their contribution to national economic development. From the point of view of assets, in 1994 the value of the assets of 9,025 village level cooperatives [KUD] was 2.18 trillion rupiahs. The value of the assets of these village level cooperatives was almost the same as the value of PT Tjiwi Kimis, a private

firm, which has recently "gone public" and whose assets amount to 2.13 trillion rupiahs. This company is in 16th place in terms of assets among the 200 companies, which have "gone public."

Meanwhile, the value of the assets of 35,861 non village level cooperatives is 2.23 trillion rupiahs, or about the same as a company named Gajah Tunggal [Single Elephant], whose assets are worth 2.25 trillion rupiahs.

From the point of view of business turnover (VU) the value of the business turnover of village level cooperatives in 1994 was 4.65 trillion rupiahs. The turnover of non village level cooperatives in 1994 was 2.77 trillion rupiahs. This turnover value can be compared with that of a public company named Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper, which amounted to 4.19 trillion rupiahs in 1994.

In view of these figures, which show that all of the village level and non- village level cooperatives have assets at about the same level as one or a few privately owned companies, it can be concluded that the position of the cooperatives in economic development "is nothing much to talk about," Dawam said.

Philippines

PRC Agrees on Resolving Spratlys Issue

BK1508055495 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Aug 95 p 3

[Report by Anna Liza Guiwa]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Philippines and China yesterday agreed to resolve the dispute between the two countries over conflicting claims on the Spratly Islands on the basis of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Domingo L. Siazon said the Chinese delegation, led by Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Yingfan, which paid a courtesy call on him yesterday, reiterated China's position that "they are prepared to negotiate sovereignty based on the international law."

The Philippines and China are now holding a two-day high-level diplomatic talks, which end today, in an effort to clarify China's position on the disputed Spratlys believed to be rich in oil and mineral resources.

The Philippine panel is led by Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

Siazon said the position of the Chinese Government over the conflicting claims in the archipelago was a "positive development and a step in the right direction toward peaceful settlement on the area."

"Although, we will continue exploring the sovereignty issue, meantime, we are prepared to talk about confidence-building measures and joint development projects," Siazon told reporters.

Siazon also said that China was willing to discuss with the Philippines the three-pronged approach as proposed by the Philippine Government to defuse tension over the disputed island chain.

This approach called for bilateral and multilateral talks as well as the establishment of sister-city or sister-province ties between the two countries claiming the Spratlys.

Apart from China and the Philippines, the South China Sea archipelago is being claimed wholly or in part by Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei, and Malaysia.

Siazon said Wang assured the Philippines that China was committed to settle the territorial disputes through diplomatic and peaceful means.

The Chinese official also reiterated China's position that it would not engage in any hostile acts inimical to the stability of the South China Sea. Siazon said.

Tension heightened in February when the Philippine naval forces discovered Chinese-built structures and military installations in one of the land chains, Mischief Reef, an area being claimed by the Philippines.

But Chinese officials said the structures were built as "shelters" for the Chinese fishermen.

The dispute escalated when Manila destroyed Chinese markers on Philippine-claimed reefs, arrested 62 fishermen, and organized a media visit to the disputed islands.

PRC Agrees To Joint Projects in Spratlys

BK1508051995 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Aug 95 p 8

[Report by Paul N. Villegas]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Philippines and China have agreed to convene legal experts at a future date to discuss the issue of sovereignty on their claims in the South China Sea, vowed to pursue joint development projects in the area, and nurture confidence-building measures between them.

In a briefing, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino said the two sides acknowledged the existence of conflicting claims in the South China sea although both agreed to thresh out their difference through "friendly consultations" so as not to impact their bilateral ties.

To ensure that peace and stability would be maintained in the contested area, a code of conduct was agreed upon between them at the moment.

"The code of conduct would be helpful and necessary for us...although its precise shape is still being worked out. We hope all (claimant) countries concerned would get on board this code of conduct. We see this as something unexceptionable. This is meant to govern the actions of the governments (concerned)," Mr. Severino said.

"We agreed to have our legal and other experts to get together and discuss the (sovereignty) issue, and to enlighten each other further on the basis of...respective claims and to narrow the difference," Mr. Severino said.

"We also agreed that modes of cooperation should be looked into because cooperation in certain areas of economic and other endeavors would be useful in itself and would promote confidence," he added.

Manila and Beijing both agreed to venture into fisheries cooperation, particularly in terms of environmental pollution control, the protection and conservation of natural resources, and search and rescue operations.

The Chinese delegation has proposed joint development projects in oil and gas exploration but the Philippine panel decided not to commit to such because they still have to consult legal and technical experts on the matter.

Manila and Beijing agreed that third countries or non-claimant states could participate in the joint development projects so that capital and technology could be infused.

The Philippine official said Manila will also be holding bilateral talks with other countries to thresh out similar issues.

Senior officials from Manila and Beijing ended their two-day talks at the Sheraton Hotel to discuss the status of Chinese military elements in Mischief Reef and to clarify Beijing's official stand on the sovereignty question in the South China Sea.

Mr. Severino headed the Philippine panel while his Chinese counterpart, Foreign Affairs Assistant Minister Wang Yingfan, led the delegation from Beijing.

Both sides threshed out their differences over the Mischief Reef incident and discussed several measures including a code of conduct, to avoid escalating the tension further in the disputed Spratly Islands.

During the talks, the Chinese delegations reiterated that the structures in Mischief Reef were established to aid fishermen in the area and expressed the "friendly intention" of Beijing in building those structures.

But Manila quickly pointed out that it continues to express concern on the presence of Chinese elements in the area because of its proximity to Palawan, Mr. Severino said.

"We have different views, so we agreed to have more consultations on the South China Sea," Mr. Severino said on how both sides intend to address the incursions of Chinese military elements in the area.

Asked if Manila would be willing to encourage Filipino fishermen to go to Mischief Reef in view of Beijing's assurances that they had "friendly intentions," Mr. Severino replied: "Mischief Reef has been for many years a traditional shelter for Filipino fishermen and we believe we don't need to seek permission from anybody."

Apart from the sovereignty issue, the two panels also discussed the status of the 62 Chinese fishermen arrested by Manila in the Spratlys. The gov't [government] panel said the Ramos administration is trying its best to expedite their release, reiterating that the fishermen were arrested because they were in Philippine waters.

The Spratlys, one of the region's potential flashpoints, are believed to sit atop large reserves of oil and gas. They are being claimed wholly by China, Vietnam, and Taiwan, and in part by Malaysia, the Philippines, and Brunei. Except for Brunei, all the other claimants have stationed military troops in the area.

Tension was heightened in the disputed area when Chinese military structures and naval vessels were spotted by a Philippine Air Force reconnaissance team last February. Since then, Manila and Beijing were entangled in a diplomatic tussle.

Foreign Airlines Satisfied With NAIA Security

BK1508055695 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Aug 95 p 3

[Report by Ernie U. Samiento]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Foreign airlines are satisfied with the security measures put in place at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), despite the latest report of the United States Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) declaring NAIA an "unsafe" airport.

"As of today, we are satisfied with the security measures being done at the airport, as long as the airport management can sustain it," said Vic Ereza, chairman of the Airline Operators Council (AOC) and station manager of KLM.

He said the AOC is also glad that security at the airport has improved and is considered adequate.

The AOC is the organization of 38 international airline companies operating in the country.

Erece said the FAA gave NAIA a bad rating because of the "failure of airport authorities to make the deadline in correcting lapses found by an FAA assessment team."

"Out of eight concerns, they only were able to address three," Erece said. But all the problems had been corrected, he said. "When the FAA team comes back I am sure they will give a good mark on NAIA," he said.

NAIA General Manager Francisco Atayde assured AOC during their meeting yesterday that NAIA is one of the most secured airports in the world.

"We are proud that today, nobody — not even the airport manager can enter the airport perimeter gates without the required identification and going through a most rigid inspection process," Atayde said.

U.S. Transportation Secretary Federico Pena earlier ordered U.S. airlines flying to the Philippines to inform its passengers of its assessment that NAIA did not fully measure up to the International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

Atayde said another FAA inspection team is coming to Manila to test the security changes implemented at NAIA.

Atayde said he is at a loss how the FAA can come up with an adverse circular on NAIA after all efforts by management to comply with the security requirements.

Atayde also revealed that a new group of security men will be fielded at NAIA in the next few months to augment the existing police force.

He said an integrated security system covering the entire NAIA complex will also be installed soon. The system features state-of-the-art security equipment used in leading airports in the world, he said.

Thailand

Probe of Burmese Murder on Thai Fishing Trawler
BK1508073595 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 15 Aug 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Interior Ministry has ordered a fact-finding committee set-up to probe last week's murder of Burmese crewmen on board a Thai fishing trawler.

Earlier reports said the authorities suspected the crewmen might have been killed on a Thai trawler in Burmese waters off Victoria Point. The names of the crewmen, employed by Narong Canning Co, were withheld.

Burmese authorities reportedly ordered Narong Canning's fishing concession revoked after the murders.

According to an Interior Ministry report, the company's trawler, Sitthiphongchai 6, with 18 Burmese among its crew, was searched by Burmese authorities at a port in Mergui district following a tipoff that the boat had prohibited communications equipment on board.

The Burmese port authorities seized a satellite dish from the trawler. Its skipper reportedly had to dump a radio transmitter prior to the search to avoid arrest.

The boat's Thai crew were enraged after learning that five Burmese crewmen had informed the port authorities about the prohibited goods.

The "Sitthiphongchai 6" then chased after the Burmese crew who had boarded another Thai trawler also owned by Narong Canning.

When the "Sitthiphongchai 6" caught up with the second boat near Victoria Point, its skipper and several Thai crew allegedly took turns hitting the five Burmese on their heads with pieces of rock.

One of the five Burmese managed to escape unhurt and informed Burmese police of the murders.

The bodies of two Burmese crewmen were washed ashore last week in Ranong.

The other two Burmese crewmen were still missing, according to the ministry report.

Ranong police have arrested two Thai crew of the "Sitthiphongchai 6" in connection with the murders.

Police have issued a warrant for the arrest of the trawler skipper, who is still at large.

Burmese authorities have temporarily closed down the border in Ranong, bringing border trade to a standstill.

Thai trawlers have also been barred from entering Burmese waters.

The fact-finding committee consists of Interior Ministry inspectors-general, Ranong governor, representatives of the Police Department and the Local Administration Department.

It is chaired by Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Damri Watthanasing.

The committee was set up to ensure justice is done and to protect the interests of both countries.

Foreign Minister Kasemsamoson Kasemsi said Thailand's investigation into the incident will be quick because it affects the relations of the two countries.

The Interior Ministry is responsible for the investigation. "If the incident took place on a Thai boat, it can come under the jurisdiction of Thai law," the minister told reporters.

M.R. Kasem said the incident involved conflict of interest and betrayal.

The ship which belongs to Narong Canning Co, a joint venture with the state-owned Fisheries Department, was granted permission to operate in Burmese waters some months ago.

The Foreign Minister gave a different account to that revealed by sources at the Interior Ministry who said the company's ship transferred the better portion of the catch to other boats which smuggled it to Thailand.

The ship turned in to Burma only poor-quality catch for inspection and profit sharing.

The dishonest actions were reported to the Burmese authorities by Burmese crewmen. Most of the crew were Burmese. In the end they were killed in the attacks.

As a result of the incident Thai Ambassador to Rangoon Poksak Nin-ubon was summoned by Burma's Political Affairs Department to receive a protest.

According to the state-run NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR's report, the Burmese Government revoked the operation rights of Narong Fisheries.

A senior official said all Thai boats operating in Burmese waters were also called in for inspection.

The closure of a temporary checkpoint at Ranong-Kawthong on Friday was the last of a recent series of border checkpoint closures.

Burma Shuts Ranong Border After Fishing Mishap

BK1408150095 Bangkok Thai Color Television
Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Border trade in Ranong Province has been greatly affected since Burma closed the border at the port of Victoria Point and the cargo port of Laem Sai on 11 August.

Reportedly, Burma closed the border because of a problem created by a Thai fishing company that violated its contract to fish in Burmese territorial waters. The company brought along trawlers that were not under the concession to fish in Burmese waters and smuggled out the catch. As a result, Burma withdrew the company's concession.

On 6 August, Thai fishermen from the same company attacked and killed a Burmese fishing crew in revenge against those who alerted the Burmese authorities to

the company's violation of the fishing concession. Following the incident, Burma closed the border.

Ranong Province has assigned Colonel Tharit Sunthon, chief of the 6th Thai-Burmese Liaison Unit, to bring wreaths of flowers to pay respect to the slain Burmese fishermen and to hold discussions with the Burmese authorities over the incident.

Meanwhile, there has been a report that the provincial police in Tambon Paknam have arrested two Thai fishermen believed to be the culprits in the attack against the Burmese fishermen.

Reporting on the situation, the president of the chamber of commerce in Ranong noted a heavy slump in border trade and tourism. He said the ferry service has also been affected.

Causes Burmese To Suffer Hardships

BK1408053895 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Aug 95 p A6

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Burma has suffered from its decision to close the border checkpoint in Myawaddy, with hundreds of people rendered unemployed and an increase in the price of Thai products resulting from the move, a deputy president of the Tak Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

Panithi Tangpati said Burmese border merchants who have operated in the area for decades have suffered most because their trade abruptly ended with the order.

"The order by the Burmese officials has caused serious damage to the Burmese in particular. Burmese traders' shops previously relied on products from Thailand, and about 100,000 workers, including truck drivers and porters, are jobless," Panithi said.

In announcing the closure of the Myawaddy-Tak checkpoint in Mae Sot District, Burma cited safety concerns with its troops preparing to clash with drug warlord Khun Sa's Mong Tai Army [MTA].

It is understood, however, that Burmese authorities want to prevent the escape of MTA troops across the border where Thai authorities might allow them to shelter on humanitarian grounds.

Panithi said conditions for the Burmese have been exacerbated by Rangoon's attempts to bar its people from using Thai products and encourage them to buy goods from Japan and Singapore.

"The life of people living along the border depends on border trade and they have been affected by the boycott on Thai products," he added.

Meanwhile, the boycott on Thai products has resulted in more bribes being paid to Burmese officials by traders who want to purchase Thai products.

Price Increase Delay Rice Delivery to Iran

BK1108065595 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 95 p 26

[Report by Somphon Thapphanachai]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thai exporters have delayed the delivery of 130,000 tons of 25% white rice (B grade) to Iran after being hit with higher domestic rice prices.

The 200,000-ton order to Iran was supposed to be completed by the end of August, but exporters have now delayed it until October. Thailand has already delivered 70,000 tons to Iran.

Exporters who subcontracted orders from the Foreign Trade Department expect to lose nearly \$40 per ton, a total of 130 million baht. They first sold the rice to the department for \$306 per ton, but the price of rice has now risen to more than \$345 per ton.

The department signed a deal to sell the rice at \$293.5 per ton for April-August deliveries.

A department source said the shipment was also delayed because Iran had had problems issuing a letter of credit for payment to Thailand.

The source said the price of local rice had soared in recent months due to the success of the Government's export promotion programme in boosting sales. Under the programme, the Government granted \$10 per ton to exporters who helped it build up stocks.

The rice exporters hope the delay may help them recover some money.

After hearing about the decision to delay, the Government has taken 300 million baht from the Farmers' Assistance Fund that will be used to shore up the local price of paddy if the delay causes a price plunge, the source said.

That said, paddy prices are predicted to remain high until late this year because many exporters have signed forward export contracts.

The price of 5% paddy (5% broken rice after milling) at Nakhon Sawan [central rice market] reached 5,000 baht per ton on Wednesday, up from 4,500 baht three months ago, according to Business Economics Department records.

The source said the higher paddy price was also a result of poor production in other rice-producing countries such as China, Vietnam and Indonesia. China has actually been forced to import rice this year.

In another development, the source said the Commerce Ministry had recently noticed that its rice export target to Vietnam was set at only two million tons this year, 700,000 tons less than last year [sentence as published].

Vietnam has temporarily banned rice exports for July and August to stabilise its local rice price.

Article Previews Osaka APEC Summit

BK1508114495 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Aug 95 p A4

[Article by Dr. Frank Flatters: "Can the Apec 'Miracle' Be Sustained in Osaka?"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or Apec, has come a long way in less than a decade, and the process appears to be accelerating. The Blake Island meeting in 1993 brought most of the Apec leaders together for the first time. Last year's meeting in Bogor increased the momentum. In particular, the declaration of Apec's goal of creating free and open trade in the Asia-Pacific by 2020 (2010 for developed countries) is referred to as the "Bogor Miracle."

The next Apec summit will be held in Osaka in November. Can the momentum established at Blake Island and in Bogor be sustained? If so, how? If not, would it matter?

What is Apec really about?

— Apec is not and will never be a free trade area. The diversity of its membership, and the complexity of the issues that would have to be resolved, together with the Gatt/WTO [World Trade Organization] requirements that would have to be met, make this an impossibility.

— One reason for the recent burst of Apec activities is the weakening of multilateralism. This is argued to be due to the increasingly arbitrary and non-multilateral behaviour of the United States. If so, is it wise to attack this problem through a regional forum in which, by simple arithmetic, the US plays a proportionately greater role than in the Gatt/WTO? Is this what Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed has been asking? Is he not correct?

For it to be justified on these grounds, Apec must protect its members from American arbitrariness. This has yet to be demonstrated. The inclusion of a dispute settlement mechanism was felt by Canadians to be one of the major accomplishments of the North American Free Trade Area (Nafta) accord. Whether it is providing the hoped-for additional protection against US actions is the subject of lively debates in Canada.

— Another important reason for Apec is the rapid growth and increased integration of the Asia-Pacific, and especially East and Southeast Asia. This market-driven integration has brought with it a perceived need for improved government-private sector-regional cooperation. There can be no doubt that the spontaneous development of such initiatives and mechanisms is important. But what institutional arrangements are really required?

— A purpose of Apec that has been advocated by former prime minister Anan Panyarachun, for instance, is to spearhead and revitalize the Gatt/WTO multilateral liberalization agenda. According to this view, the importance of Apec does not lie in any static effects of particular agreements to open up trade and investment. Rather, its role in encouraging the process of global liberalization is the one that merits attention.

Some go so far as to claim that Blake Island, by presenting the EU with the threat of a credible coalition that could "go-it-alone," was responsible for the conclusion of the Uruguay Round. This simple explanation does not do justice to the complexity of the forces and issues involved.

Another popular view is that the "Bogor Miracle" — Indonesia's conversion to free trade as part its commitment to Apec — illustrates Apec's liberalizing influence. The fact is that Indonesia embarked on a programme to deregulate its economy in the early 1980s as part of a successful strategy to sustain growth and reduce dependence on oil and other natural resources. This was not due to any regional or international commitments; it was done because it is in Indonesia's self interest. Despite growing domestic support for liberalization, however, some opposition remains.

The Bogor summit permitted President Suharto to gain international prestige by reaffirming his support for the principles of free and open trade and investment. Apec was not the issue. Rather, Apec provided a set for a scene in an ongoing Indonesian puppet drama.

Unilateral vs concerted liberalization

As the Indonesian example illustrates, unilateral MFN [most favored nation] (i.e. non-discriminatory) liberalization is seen as the best strategy for many Apec countries.

Are there any disadvantages to liberalizing in a concerted or cooperative manner through Apec? A lesson of the Uruguay Round is that concerted liberalization might force participants to the pace of the "lowest common denominator" and delay achievement of the ultimate goal. A reason for this is that the process promotes the view of trade liberalization, not as providing

benefits for the liberalizing country, but as "granting concessions" to one's trading partners.

The principal beneficiary of trade liberalization by any small country is the country itself. Misunderstandings of this simple point lead to needless concern about the "free-rider" problem, whereby non-liberalizing countries allegedly "free ride" on the "concessions" granted by others.

The free-rider issue and the tendency to be governed by the lowest common denominator often slow the pace of liberalization. Such thinking led Thailand in the Uruguay Round negotiations, for instance, to commit itself to tariff levels in excess of those already unilaterally declared by the time the agreement took effect. The Thai team was apparently very proud that it had not made any unnecessary concessions during the negotiations.

There is no consensus on whether or under what conditions concerted liberalization is more successful than go-it-alone liberalization. And there is even less agreement on whether concerted liberalization is best achieved at a regional level, globally or through some combination of the two.

What is clear, however, is that rapid liberalization of trade and investment in Southeast Asia will continue, regardless of what happens in Osaka. This process is well under way, especially in ASEAN. In the sphere of trade policy, many of the early reforms were aimed at freeing exporters from the high costs of import substitution policies. While initially successful, these "export-oriented protectionist" regimes have begun to meet their natural limits. This has led Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia to more fully embrace the principles of genuine openness. As these three countries race to get ahead of each other, others will not be far behind.

Apec will not interfere with this process. Maybe it can help to push laggard members more rapidly in the direction of the "leaders." And it might also be simply irrelevant.

What will happen in Osaka?

Blake Island and Bogor provided statement of "vision." Beyond that, there is precious little agreement, on even some of the broadest principles, let alone the many details that will have to be worked out if the vision is to be realized. Issues to be resolved included the following:

- Will trade and investment "concessions" be discriminatory, and if so on what basis?
- Will trade liberalization be broadly-based or sectoral? Will certain sectors (e.g. agriculture) be excluded?

- Will there be a dispute resolution mechanism? If so, what sorts of multilateral (WTO) and/or bilateral issues will be excluded?
- What will be the criteria and conditions for new membership?
- Will there be any attempt to harmonize competition and/or environmental policies within Apec?
- What issues will be dealt with by Apec rather than being left to WTO, and why?

This list illustrates the magnitude of the issues that could be faced, and stimulates a few general observations about the Osaka agenda.

First, the agenda could be as broad as the WTO's. Apec's diversity ensures that it will have no greater success than the WTO in dealing with these issues in the short run. Second, the administrative and coordinating costs of trying to do so are considerable.

The momentum of Apec will not be sustained in Osaka by working through the details of any grand agenda. If a "grand gesture" is needed, then, in the tradition of Bogor, it should come from the host. One could imagine a public commitment to the principles of a free rice market and increased competition in Japan's non-tradeable distribution sector. But in light of Japan's recent history and her current political situation, one would need a vivid imagination.

Thai International Backs Boeing Lease

95SE0164B Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Jun 95
p 7

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Amaret Sila-on, the chairman of the board, issued a statement following the meeting on 22 June. He said that in the board resolution issued on 31 May, the board authorized Thai Airways International to sign a lease for six Boeing 777-300 aircraft from the Boeing Industry Company. This will not harm the company, because this agreement with Boeing does not entail any obligations. This is part of Boeing's promotion program. Only a few customers will be granted special rights. Before the agreement was signed, a study was conducted on the need for these aircraft. These aircraft will be used on high-traffic routes. During this special period, if Thai International uses aircraft having better provisions, it will have an advantage over other airlines. The agreement signed with Boeing stipulates that if the government does not approve these provisions, it can break the lease without having to pay any damages. Thai Airways International will have to wait until the state enterprise plan, which is now being drafted, is completed before it

will know what its actual needs are. Also, the purchase of additional aircraft must be approved by the cabinet.

Mr. Mahidol Chantharangkun, the under secretary of communications, said that personally, he feels that the company should have waited for the results of the economic study before signing an agreement with Boeing. However, signing that agreement will not hurt Thai International. He said that he did not attend that board meeting, because he was traveling abroad on government business. [passage omitted]

Nam Thai Party Chief Amnuai on Policies

95SE0164C Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Jun 95
p 20

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [MATICHON] What steps will be taken to solve the income distribution problem?

[Amnuai] Our country's economy has been growing at a rate of at least 8 percent a year. Overall, that seems very good. But looking at this more closely, it can be seen there is still much poverty in the rural areas. The incomes of the people there aren't high enough to meet the rising cost of living. The economy has been growing at a very high rate mainly in Bangkok and the larger cities. But in the countryside, the economic growth rate has been very low. It has not been possible to create new jobs and end poverty.

The underprivileged lead difficult lives. Our country has a large number of such people, because more than 65 percent of Thailand's people are farmers.

As for how the Nam Thai Party will permanently solve this problem, our policy is to "help the people help themselves." We must improve education and training and teach the people how to help themselves. For example, in the agricultural sector, farmers must be given help with respect to technology, stock, and agricultural credit. They must have bargaining power and be able to control the marketing system themselves instead of knowing only how to produce goods.

In the industrial sector, production sites and jobs must be created, and the knowledge, capabilities, and expertise of laborers must be improved so that they can work at a higher, better paying level.

Something else that is very important is that the Nam Thai Party feels that this is a good time for Thailand to develop the rural economy. Today, the world is wide open for Thai exports, particularly agricultural and industrial goods. Besides this, we have a chance to expand the production sites to supply the markets in Indochina and ASEAN. This should make it possible to reduce the number of poor people in Thailand. [passage omitted]

[MATICHON] What steps will be taken to solve the problem of prostitution and the minimum wage problem?

[Amnuai] No one is born a prostitute by nature or wants to become a prostitute. Prostitution is an economic and moral problem. This problem must be solved at its source. Concerning this, the policy of the Nam Thai Party is very clear. We will use the idea of "helping the people to help themselves." We will encourage leaders in the female community to serve as activists in solving this problem in the localities.

The party will promote various occupations that can provide women with good incomes. In parliament, the female MPs of the Nam Thai Party will focus on this issue in cooperation with the female MPs from the other political parties in an effort to solve this problem. This also includes working to solve the child and youth problems.

As for the minimum wage problem, this will continue to be a problem for Thailand in the future, because many Thais and Thai workers are still very poor. There is still great inequality. We feel that to solve this problem, we must improve the knowledge and capabilities of Thai laborers as quickly as possible so that they can carry on production activities efficiently and compete on world markets. Policies must be implemented to ensure workers that they will receive a higher income or have greater purchasing power in line with their increased production efficiency. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Seeks To Oversee Commercial Banks

BK1508110995 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Aug 95 p B10

[Report by Thirasak Saensongmuang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Bank of Thailand will seek more power to ensure commercial banks remain prudent as they move closer to the derivatives and debt instrument trading businesses.

Thirachai Phuwanatnaranuban, the Financial Institutions' Director, Supervision and Development Dept, said the Commercial Banking Act BE [Buddhist era] 2505 will be amended to better empower the central bank in terms of scrutiny and supervision.

The amendments are in line with the financial master plan approved by the previous administration and come prior to central banks across the world reaching an agreement on mutual supervisory measures under the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), expected by 1998.

"The law has sufficient penalties but what we need are more measures to prevent problems from arising and to solve problems if they do," he said.

The details concern greater power for the central bank to supervise the commercial banks in several areas such as capitalization for higher operational flexibility and improvements in management.

The measures are seen as vital as commercial banks become more involved in the complicated derivatives business which could easily lead a careless bank to collapse, as in the recent case of Barings Plc.

Banks now conduct more over-the-counter transactions on derivatives contracts on a global basis and via telephone but the Bank of Thailand does not have direct supervision over these areas.

Meanwhile, the central bank might issue a separate law rather than make amendments to the existing law for the debt instrument trading market, as the industry is making positive growth. But the central bank still lacks supervision and examination ability.

For the improvement of the efficiency in bank supervision and examination, Thirachai said that the areas of responsibility would be separated into risk prevention and problem solving.

On prevention, the central bank should be empowered to approve appointments of senior bank managers. It should also have the ability to find solutions to any problems.

Apparently the central bank wants the power to oversee the appointments of senior managers because these people should be held responsible for any mishaps in bank businesses.

Under the BIS, central banks around the world are now concerned over five major areas to minimize risks in the commercial banking business-credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and legal risk. Investments in derivatives and debt instruments put banks into an area of higher market risk and the central bank therefore should be given a higher supervisory and examination power.

The legal amendments will be part of the central bank's move to increase its efficiency in supervision and examination as well as expand the business areas in which commercial banks can be involved. The amendments will be proposed to the finance minister and forwarded to Cabinet.

Vietnam

Commentary Views 'Enhanced' Ties With Russia
BK1308155495 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 11 Aug 95

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While Vietnam is promoting relations with all countries in the world, it still (?attaches great importance) to the traditional relations with countries such as Russia. Our radio editor looks at how ties with Russia have been enhanced:

The Vietnam-Russia relationship has been interrupted by political upheavals in the former Soviet Union. However, in a short period of time, bilateral relations were resumed after Vietnam acknowledged Russia as the successor of the former Soviet Union. The visit to Russia of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet late last year and of Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam earlier helped to warm up relations.

Meanwhile, recent positive developments in Russia also brought a new color to bilateral relations. Thanks to the implementation of tough financial and budgetary policies, Russia over the last six months has checked the inflation and improved production. The ruble has appreciated and export turnover increased 15 percent compared to that of last year. Russia's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening diplomatic relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific.

It was also the aim of a recent visit to Vietnam by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to further promote relations between Russia and Vietnam. [Words indistinct] the Russian foreign minister being accompanied by many businessmen. Bilateral export turnover in 1994 reached about \$400 million, double that of the previous year. Russia has adopted a positive attitude toward pending issues between the two countries; for example, the issue of debt. Mr. Kozyrev made clear Russia's viewpoints on this issue. He proposed that bilateral discussions should be held to make the issue of debt not to become a burden hindering bilateral relations but to become a measure of encouraging and promoting trade relations between Vietnam and Russia.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam has also reaffirmed in Hanoi Vietnam's determination in consolidating and strengthening its multisided relations with Russia — first of all economic and trade cooperation — on a new basis. That is why bilateral comprehensive relations now have many favorable opportunities to develop. It is beneficial to both countries. Particularly, it affirmed Vietnam's role as an important link in Russia's strategy to generate long-term positive relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Buddhist Dissident Leader Sentenced to Jail

BK1508104095 Hong Kong AFP in English
1014 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, Aug 15 (AFP) — A court in Ho Chi Minh City sentenced a leader of a dissident Vietnamese Buddhist Church to five years in jail Tuesday for "sabotaging religious solidarity," a court official said.

Thich Quang Do, secretary general of the United Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBVC), is the second highest figure in the church, which has refused to come under the control of Vietnam's communist government.

Five followers, including three monks, were sentenced to terms between five year in jail and two years suspended for organising a relief to flood victims in the Mekong Delta, the official said.

The five were found guilty of "taking advantage of the rights of liberty and democracy to try to attack the interests of the state and social organisations," a foreign ministry spokesman in Hanoi said.

The 68-year-old Do, whom Vietnamese officials have said would be tried "as a criminal, not as a monk," was arrested in January at his pagoda in Ho Chi Minh City for protesting the detention of the other five.

Almost all the top leaders of the church, which has adamantly maintained its independence from government control, are now under arrest or serving jail terms.

The UBVC patriarch Thich Huyen Quang, a 77-year-old monk who heads the church, was arrested at his pagoda in central Vietnam in December on unspecified public order charges. It is not known when he will face trial.

UBVC monks have refused to join the official church created in 1981 which is supposed to gather together Buddhist movements and is under the authority of the Fatherland Front, a communist mass organization.

It also has consistently demanded greater religious freedom but Vietnamese authorities have accused monks of illegal political activities.

Five of Do's followers — three monks known by their Buddhist names Thich Khong Tanh, Thich Tri Luc and Thich Nhat Ban and two others Nhat Thuong and Dong Ngoc — were jailed for organising a mission to help victims of last year's floods in the Mekong Delta that left more than 400 dead.

Their crime in the eyes of the state was that "they departed from the official framework by launching the relief effort and infringed on the rights of a mass organisation," a diplomat in Hanoi said.

The sentences come just four days after a court in the southern city sentenced nine people, including two Americans, to stiff court terms for subversion after they tried to organise a conference on human rights.

Diplomats here said they seemed timed to send a message to dissidents that there would be no let up in Vietnam's tough line on political or religious opposition to the government.

'Clear Signals' Sent

BK1508071195 Hong Kong AFP in English
0418 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi, Aug 15 (AFP) — Vietnam's communist government in sentencing nine people for subversion and putting on trial six Buddhist dissidents Tuesday has sent clear signals it will not tolerate threats to the regime from inside or outside the country, observers said.

A campaign to stamp out dissent has appeared in the official press over the past several weeks with warnings for Vietnamese to guard against "hostile forces inside the country and abroad."

Police, currently celebrating the 50th anniversary of their founding, have been urged to strengthen their effectiveness and loyalty to the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The warnings were made more clear with the sentencing of nine people, including two Vietnamese-Americans, by a court in Ho Chi Minh City to prison terms from four to 15 years for what newspaper reports called "attempted subversion."

The suspects had been held since November 1993 after they tried to hold a conference on human rights in Vietnam and their leader made contact with the outlawed anti-communist Tan Dai Viet group in the United States.

The trial of the nine suspects on subversion charges "was no accident," according to one Western diplomat.

"The trial comes less than a month after the announcement of normalised relations with the United States and less than a week after (U.S. Secretary of State) Warren Christopher's visit to Vietnam," he said.

Christopher visited Vietnam earlier this month to announce officially Washington's decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Hanoi and open a U.S. Embassy here on August 6.

The U.S. official, in a statement delivered before students, said that mutual economic prosperity could not happen without equal political developments.

The heavy sentences have been widely seen as aimed at overseas Vietnamese, especially in the United States, where the diaspora counts many staunch anti-communists.

Authorities here are also cracking down hard on the country's Buddhist community, a traditional source of dissident activities, and six members of the United Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBVC) go on trial Tuesday in Ho Chi Minh City for "creating social unrest."

Among them is UBVC secretary-general Thich Quang Do — known for his opposition to the communist government — whom authorities have promised will be judged "as a criminal and not as a Buddhist."

He was arrested in January after protesting the November arrests of five other Buddhists who tried to organise a relief mission to the Mekong Delta after severe flooding. They will stand trial along with Do.

The UBVC has refused to join the official church created in 1981 which is supposed to gather all Buddhist movements and is under the authority of the Fatherland Front, a communist mass organization. It also has consistently demanded greater religious freedom.

The crime in the eyes of the state that the Buddhists committed was that "they departed from the official framework by launching the relief effort and infringed on the rights of a mass organisation," a diplomatic source said.

The UBVC is a serious challenge for the government, with 70 percent of all Vietnamese adhering to the religion.

Members of the church in exile have said that most of their leaders are either in jail or under surveillance.

The crackdown on dissent, according to analysts here, is part of a wider effort by Vietnamese authorities to consolidate and reaffirm their power ahead of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party on September 2 and its 8th congress which is to be convened early next year.

Article Reports on Child Labor, Prostitution

952E0088A Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
28 May 95 pp 1, 3

[Article by Khoi Nguyen: "Child Labor, an Intractable Dilemma"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Our state's labor code stipulates that minors may be hired as workers only when they are at least 15 years old. But who can prevent the children of peasant families from planting, harvesting,

cutting grass, tending water buffaloes, or catching crabs and snails? Who can prevent city children from helping their families make a living, which is not less arduous? But most noteworthy of all is labor by homeless street children, especially in the large cities.

Today, homeless children are not all "dust of life," as people have long thought. The "dust of life" children were homeless because they were thrown into the streets. But the homeless children of today often step out into the crowded streets on their own accord and foolhardily plunge into the whirlwind of life, working to feed themselves and save money to send home to help their parents raise their younger brothers and sisters. Seventy percent of them still have their parents, and it is not true that they are only children who encountered unstable circumstances, whose parents threw them out, or who have step-parents. But nearly all are children of impoverished families. In the "market society," they are children who are hurt, violated, and exploited, and who are the targets of many traps; they are drawn into criminal gangs or the young girls are exploited sexually.

"How old are you?" I asked one of the children selling bread in the Mo market area.

"Ten years old."

"Ten years old but so small! Where are you from?"

"Thanh Hoa."

A boy sitting beside him retorted, "That's not true. I'm the one from Thanh Hoa."

"Ah! I'm from Thai Binh, the land of fun and enjoyment," answered the child as agile as a sewing machine.

"How much do you make every day selling bread?"

"Ten thousand dong. After eating I have 2,000 thousand left."

"Why don't you shine shoes? The boys at Bo Ho tell me then make 10,000 to 20,000 dong a day."

"That area is in the central part of the city, where many people wear shoes. Here the working people don't need to have their shoes shined, so we can't earn much."

"Do you still have anyone in Thai Binh?"

"My mother, and an older sister who is retarded. Another sister left home, but I don't know where she went."

"Who brought you here?"

"I came on my own."

The homeless children, because of the special characteristics of their lives, are often very dynamic and resource-

ful, and have a high degree of independence and self-reliance. Because they have to live outdoors, whether it is sunny or rainy, very cold or very hot, they have rather good physical resistance and are seldom ill. Many of them, before leaving their families for the streets, went to school and in some cases completed the second level. Because their goal is to make money, they can do anything, such as washing dishes, selling bread, shining shoes, selling newspapers, selling lottery tickets, street singing, baby-sitting, selling plastic sandals, collecting plastic bags, etc., for which they are paid a pittance. At night they go to boarding houses (there are inexpensive hoarding houses for peasants who come to the city to find work) and pay 1,000 dong to sleep there one night. Some find a sanctuary somewhere on the street and sleep there. Even so, they earn more money than in their home areas. Thus they occasionally go home to visit and urge some friends to go to the city. Some greedy bosses hire the children to work part-time and urge them to return home to encourage their friends to work for them. Therefore, the number of homeless children increases every day.

It has been calculated that a child who sells newspapers must walk 25 to 30 kilometers a day and peddle papers, as busy as an elementary school teacher who teaches all day. Out of every three people approached, only one buys a newspaper, and that is not to mention being chased away, being teased, or having their feelings hurt. Early in the morning they pick up the newspapers from the distributors and at night turn over the money and settle accounts. Every day they make 4,000 to 5,000 dong, and sometimes are short-changed by their bosses.

According to incomplete statistics, there are about 50,000 homeless children nationwide, 11 to 15 percent of whom do not have a source of support. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are places where homeless children from the northern and southern provinces are concentrated. That is not a problem for our country alone, but of all nations and in all periods of time. It is a problem that has existed for a long time. While the world has undergone many changes, the problems of homeless children and the exploitation of child labor have remained the same. The desire to eliminate that situation may be only a noble but abstract idea. According to UNICEF, worldwide there are about (an estimated) 100 million homeless children, about 25 to 30 million of whom are in Asia. A Swiss organization that is expert in the subject of street children surveyed that problem in Ho Chi Minh City and concluded that the homeless children situation there is not much different from those in other nations in the region. In a report on homeless children based on the results of that survey, Timothy W. Bond wrote: "The people of Bangladesh,

Nepal, and Vietnam have their distinctive religions, customs, and moral values. However, for some reason the homeless children in those countries, and in all other countries, are very similar, with regard to both their behavior and outward appearance, even though they have never had 'cultural exchanges' or any opportunity to influence one another."

In Hanoi there are usually 3,000 to 4,000 child workers who came from other localities. (In fact, it is hard to say exactly how many homeless children are living in the streets and alleys because their numbers vary greatly and are unstable.) The homeless children in Hanoi are often from Thanh Hoa (24 percent, most of them from Quang Xuong District), Nam Ha and Ninh Binh (14.8 percent), and Hai Hung (more than 20 percent). Some are from the suburbs. Especially, 2.5 percent of the homeless children do not remember, or do not know, where their home areas are because they have been vagabonds since they were small children. According to a study by the Hanoi Committee to Protect and Care for Children, of 377 children from 9 to 17 years old, both male and female, in 63 establishments that use child labor (restaurants, production teams, newspaper selling teams, etc.) the children work from 8 to 15 hours a day (36.7 percent work 10 to 15 hours a day). Some could not determine their work time exactly because their work is simple and continuous, such as babysitting, house cleaning, etc. Their average incomes were between 50,000 and 300,000 dong per month. Nearly all saved money to help their families. Although very young, they have to scrap to earn a living, are unable to go to school, and receive no moral or emotional support from their families, but the interviews showed that the children were "content" with their lives, although they still hoped to be able to attend school and learn a trade in order to have a future.

It is evident that those children concentrate in a number of jobs, each kind of which is done by children from a certain area. In Hai Hung, 52 percent of the children sell sundry goods and peddle goods; 60 percent of the children from Thanh Hoa sell newspapers; most of the homeless children from Nam Ha and Ninh Binh collect scrap, etc. But in general, the children's incomes are very uneven. In some cases they can't earn any money and must go hungry, eat on credit, beg, or steal. It is estimated that 19.4 percent of the young girls who are sexually abused in Ho Chi Minh City are homeless children. Because they must continually cope with fear and uncertainty in their lives, some get together to form small communities (homeless children from the same area) to provide support in times of misfortune.

I still remember why Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, then chairman of the National Assembly's Legal Committee, said:

"The state law regarding children was approved quickly by the National Assembly because children are a subject about which people are most emotional." That is true. Thus even people who are indifferent toward children earning a living in the streets think that they should be helped. How should they be helped? That is an intractable dilemma for all of society.

Should the state collect them in camps and raise them, or return them to their home areas? The actual situation shows that such methods are costly and ineffective. On more than one occasion Hanoi has concentrated its forces in sending homeless people back to their home areas, but the next day they are again present on the streets of the capital. The capacities and funds of the state's social centers preclude the acceptance of many people. Furthermore, there is the view that raising the homeless children will make them dependent and diminish their dynamism, independence, and adaptability.

There have appeared many kind-hearted people who are extending a helping hand to the children, youngsters who have always been rootless and disobedient, with many forms of assistance in 92 installations with more than 3,700 children, such as taking them in and giving them room, board, and schooling (such as the Association of Friends for Teenagers Who Began Life Early in Ho Chi Minh City); the open houses (providing a safe place for children to sleep at night, while during the day they continue to earn a living on their own); shelters and group homes; and bringing in some youths to live and study trades, while giving them an income, such as the Hoan Thien shelter (Ho Chi Minh City). Such people seek out the children, befriend them, have dialogues with them, create confidence, and have regular activities. Thus the children regard them as members of their families and as part of their lives (such as the street teachers of the Youth Union in some localities). Sometimes it is only a matter of buying a newspaper or a piece of bread for them, or even having a friendly attitude so that the children do not have a complex or feel sorry for themselves. I think that all ways of helping are valuable and noble, if they truly arise from love and not from the spur of the moment or using homeless children as a means to obtain other goals. If everyone does a little, more and more homeless children will be helped, something the state cannot accomplish alone. Unfortunately, 78 percent of the homeless children have received no assistance.

The number of homeless children is increasing, which causes the above-mentioned accomplishments to become only a very small ratio. It is that the best way to help the children is to limit the number coming into the city by eliminating hunger and reducing poverty in rural areas, with investment by the state, especially in

the localities with many homeless children. No one who passes by Deo Ngang can forget the bad impression left by begging children. Even at the foot of the pass in Ky Anh (Ha Tinh Province) we saw raised hands and hats being held out to beg. Some even groveled in a pleading manner. There were many of them: in less than three kilometers there were a hundred children. Recently, however, Nguyen Thiet, director of the Fund to Protect Vietnamese Children, claimed that that situation no longer exists because the children's families borrowed capital from the fund to produce and increase their incomes. Of course, the children will work with their families.

Our nation's laws stipulate that it is illegal to utilize the labor of minors under 15 years of age, children cannot be forced to work more than 8 hours a day, and they must be covered by the social security and labor protection systems. The things mentioned above about the labor of street children appear to be contrary to the course set by law, but it is impossible to force them to proceed in the right direction. That is a social phenomenon, a "law" of the market society, of the process of rapid urbanization, and of rural poverty. It must be dealt with by social means. However, it is necessary to ask a question: who will monitor, inspect, and manage child labor, and have the authority to intervene when necessary, so that they can avoid being

excessively exploited, avoid being abused, and have the right to think about their future?

The young girl Thuy at the benevolent home of Hai Ba Trung Ward silently watched the children, all of the homeless, eagerly returning to their home areas to celebrate Tet. She had nowhere to go back to. Her illiterate mother had been a worker at the state tea plantation in Vinh Phu. She was born and grew up without knowing who her father was. The life of mother and daughter was poor and hard, but they still had a spirit of mother and daughter supporting each other. A few months ago her mother was bit by a rabid dog and died. Distraught, and without any close relatives, They took a bus to Hanoi. When she arrived at the Thang Long bridge she didn't know where to go from there. Thuy was confused and without any hope. At dusk a peasant passing by asked her about her family circumstances and took her home, then contacted the charity organizations. Thuy thus entered the shelter. Although her life is miserable, she is fortunate because there are many nice people. I looked at the 15-year old girl who had reached puberty. I felt that that was true, for if she had not met that peasant and entered the shelter to live a study a trade, if she had been swallowed up by the evils of the streets, who knows what her fate would have been.

Australia

Praise Voiced for Clinton's Nuclear Plans

LD1208103895 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0900 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Australia, Japan, and New Zealand have welcomed an announcement by President Bill Clinton of plans to end all American nuclear weapons testing. Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says the move gives strong ground for confidence that there will be a genuinely comprehensive test ban treaty in place next year. [passage omitted]

New Zealand Foreign Minister, Don McKinnon, described Clinton's statement as a step in the right direction. He said it certainly moved the world closer to the possibility that a really credible and all-encompassing test ban treaty would be signed next year. [passage omitted]

Minister: Nuclear Tests To Leak Radiation

BK1508082895 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 15 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brisbane, Australia, Aug 15 (AFP) — Australia believes radiation from French nuclear tests will leak into the Pacific Ocean, Environment Minister John Faulkner said here Tuesday.

A report he ordered on the environmental impact of the underground testing in French Polynesia will be tabled Wednesday at a South Pacific Forum environment ministers meeting in Brisbane set to be dominated by the French tests.

Faulkner told the Australian Broadcasting Corporation that leaks were almost inevitable.

"I think what's going to arise from that (analysis) is a very strong indication that there's a sound scientific basis for concluding that nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll and at Fangataufa is extremely irresponsible," Faulkner said in an interview.

He added "it is damaging to the structure of the atolls themselves."

Faulkner said experts needed to be able to determine how long it would take radiation to leak out, how serious it would be and the extent of any contamination.

He said South Pacific countries had not had unimpeded access to the atolls nor baseline data and other relevant data the French Government held.

"We need that access now, not after any further tests are finished," he said.

Faulkner said Pacific states had a "sense of outrage" over the tests. "It's our region, it's a very pristine and fragile environment as anyone knows," he said.

The French tests will dominate the meeting but they have also undermined Faulkner's own planned agenda.

At last year's forum the major issues to emerge were serious population pressures, environmentally destructive development, deforestation and toxic waste handling and shipment. One member state, the Marshall Islands, is touting the idea of turning several atolls into nuclear waste dumps for other nations.

However all these topics will take a back seat to French nuclear testing which is set to resume next month for an eight test series at Mururoa.

Keating Urges Japan To Apologize for War Role

BK1408090395 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sydney, Aug 14 (AFP) — Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating on Monday called on Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to apologise for Japan's role in World War II and acknowledge its militaristic past.

Keating said Japan would only put the war behind it when its children learned the truth of it.

The message, delivered as Keating prepared to attend celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of Victory in the Pacific (VP) Day, followed a similar call at the weekend by the leader of Australia's war veterans, Rusty Priest.

"The history has to be taught," he said. "...I think many people would believe that, for instance, the German nation have been more prepared to talk about the history, than has the Japanese nation."

Speaking in a radio interview, he said the Hiroshima and Nagasaki had created the message for many Japanese that they were victims when "in fact they were the perpetrators of the offence."

Murayama should make an acknowledgement of "the fact that these militarist policies were pursued to great cost and detriment to the community of nations around Japan and an expression of regret on his behalf, on behalf of his nation," he said.

"But I think I would also like to hear a commitment from him to tell this generation of Japanese people the full truth, the full history of what happened."

"I don't think the apology means anything without the truthfulness being shown. That is I don't think the

apology necessarily matters without the nation of Japan knowing what happened and knowing that a bad thing was done and that this history shouldn't repeat itself.

"I think that's what we want. I think the easiest thing to give is the apology."

Priest, the New South Wales president of the Returned Services League (RSL) said Sunday that until the war veterans received a full and unreserved apology from Japan the situation would never be laid to rest.

"The families still remember the slaughter of 21 nurses off Ambon, the death march at Sandakan (in which thousands of British and Australian prisoners were killed) and the prison camps of Changi and Osaka in Japan," he told a VP commemoration here Saturday.

"If we go back to 1941 the war started with the Japanese and that's where it should be finished, with an apology from them."

Keating is attending anniversary celebrations in the northern army garrison town of Townsville which was the wartime staging post for Australian troops going to war in Asia where many were killed and 8,000 more died as prisoners-of-war.

He will attend VP Day Celebratory Parade in Brisbane on Tuesday and lay a wreath at a national commemoration service at the Shrine of Remembrance.

Opposition Urges PRC To Stop Nuclear Tests

*LD1308110595 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0900 GMT 13 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the junior partner in Australia's federal opposition coalition says Canberra must put pressure on China to stop nuclear testing even at the risk of affecting trade. National Party leader Tim Fischer, who is also the opposition's spokesman on trade, says Australia cannot continue to ignore nuclear testing by China.

[Begin Fischer recording] China next week will embark on a series of missile firings and shelling across civil aviation air channels just north of Taiwan in a fairly unacceptable way. I think in addition to all the pressure we apply to France we should now focus more on China and its conduct, with international affairs generally, and with nuclear testing in particular. [end recording]

Mr. Fischer says that while trade with China is important it should not be a reason to stop pressuring Beijing to stop the tests.

More Nations To Join Military Exercises

*BK1108065295 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia can expect to see more participation from neighbors such as Indonesia and Malaysia in future military exercises. Several Southeast Asian nations are taking part in Kangaroo 95 across Northern Australia this month. Defense Science and Personnel Minister Gary Punch says it's inevitable defense links will increase in the region.

[Begin Punch recording in progress] ... exercising with the neighbors is very important and it increases the professionalism of both sides, of course, but it increases the understanding and the affinity between all the participant countries and that is very important. During as we are all the while as well still including our friends and allies like the Brits and the Americans. [end recording]

French Polynesia

Airport Security Stepped Up for Pacific Games

*BK1008052895 Hong Kong AFP in English
0432 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Papeete, Aug 9 (AFP) — Security has been stepped up at Papeete airport following mounting demonstrations against France's proposed nuclear tests to mark the arrival of South Pacific Games competitors.

Between 150 and 200 noisy pro-independence demonstrators gathered for a demonstration at Tahiti-Faaa airport on Wednesday as Games delegations arrived.

It was the latest in a series of demonstrations in the French Polynesian capital where the two week Games — already overshadowed by a boycott of the event because of the French tests by four nations — start on Saturday.

On Monday, demonstrators had blocked exits at the airport and the car park. Several hundred anti-nuclear demonstrators have been at the airport for the arrival of each plane.

Buses now go to planes on the runway to collect athletes and delegation officials. Other security measures have been enforced.

Four hundred extra gendarmes have been brought from France to strengthen security during the event. There are also 220 police. Extra guards will be on duty at the 20 venues and athletes villages.

The authorities had feared demonstrations because of France's decision to start a series of eight new nuclear

test explosions at Mururo Atoll, in French Polynesia, from September.

Earlier Wednesday, about 100 people from various pressure groups demonstrated in the centre of Papeete, carrying banners with slogans such as: "No to the atomic paradise." They plan another march to the Olympic Stadium to coincide with Saturday's opening ceremony.

Around 2,500 athletes and 800 officials are to take part in the Games, whose "friendly Games" tag has been tarnished by French Polynesia's link to the nuclear tests.

French Polynesia leader Gaston Flosse returned from a tour of Pacific nations earlier this week to persuade them not to boycott the event. But four countries — Western Samoa, American Samoa, Nauru and Niue — are staying away because of the tests.

Thirteen countries out of the 21 members are taking part. The other countries are missing for financial and sporting reasons.

Australia and New Zealand have been vocal opponents of the French tests, but many Australian and New Zealand officials are in Papeete to help with the event.

Nauru

President Backs Suit on France at World Court

BK1108063595 *Melbourne Radio Australia*
in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nauru has supported New Zealand's decision to reopen the 1973 case against France in the World Court over its plan to resume nuclear tests in the South Pacific. President Bernard Dowiyogo said he had sent letter to New Zealand's prime minister, Jim Bolger, telling him of Nauru's stand.

He said Nauru's government believed that reopening the International Court of Justice case was an inspired move despite the difficulties involved. President Dowiyogo said the case would reinforce the strong protests against the test which were already being made by the people of the Pacific region.

New Zealand

Frigate To Join Persian Gulf Interception Force

BK1108050195 *Hong Kong AFP in English*
0450 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wellington, Aug 11 (AFP) — A New Zealand frigate will join the Multinational Interception Force operating in the Persian Gulf enforcing sanctions against Iraq. Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said Friday.

HMNZS Wellington will do a three month tour in the Gulf from October, McKinnon said in a statement.

Defence Minister Warren Cooper said the ship would be working closely with the US Navy.

Since New Zealand declared itself nuclear-free 10 years ago, military exercises between US forces and New Zealand have been halted by Washington. Despite a recent thaw in relations, the formal ban on military ties still stands.

"The ship will be under the day to day control of the US Navy Task Force Group Commander but national control will remain with the New Zealand authorities," Cooper said.

He noted the New Zealand navy had operated in the Gulf in the early 1980s with Britain's Royal Navy.

"Our navy really benefits from these types of deployment because they provide the opportunity to operate with ships from other countries and to test command and control, surveillance, interception and boarding in an operational environment," Cooper said.

Central Bank Tightens Monetary Conditions

BK1108010395 *Hong Kong AFP in English*
2321 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Wellington, Aug 11 (AFP) — New Zealand's central bank, the Reserve Bank, moved Friday to tighten monetary conditions in response to increasing inflationary pressure from a falling New Zealand dollar.

Reserve Bank governor Don Brash said the bank was cutting its daily settlement cash target from 20 million NZ dollars (13 million US) to 15 million dollars, effective immediately.

"On the basis of our current projections, monetary conditions must remain firm for the rest of the year," Brash said in a statement.

"... the bank will be more than usually vigilant in acting to prevent any easing in monetary conditions which would threaten a prompt return to the middle of the 0-2 percent target range for underlying inflation."

"Today's action is in line with that approach and demonstrates clearly the firmness of our resolve."

The Reserve Bank move is likely to put further pressure on wholesale interest rates, which have been rising alongside the falling kiwi dollar.

With 90-day bank bill rates, a key source of funding for banks' mortgage lending, moving up above 9 percent over the past few days, a rise in home lending rates now appears only a matter of time.

Ninety-day rates jumped further to 9.08 percent immediately after the Reserve Bank announcement, while the New Zealand dollar found renewed support, moving from an overnight low of 65.65 US cents to 66.18 US cents.

Western Samoa

Government To Ban French Warships, Aircraft

*BK1208130295 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Western Samoa says it has decided to ban visits by French warships and aircraft.

Deputy Prime Minister Tuila'epa Sailele [title as heard] made the announcement to a protest rally by about 9,000 anti-nuclear protesters in the capital, Apia. France's honorary council in Western Samoa, (Norman Paul), said he was writing to the French ambassador in Wellington to report on the protest against nuclear testing.

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